

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 347 923

HE 025 686

AUTHOR Hoffman, Charlene M.; And Others
TITLE Historically Black Colleges and Universities,
1976-90.
INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (ED),
Washington, DC.
REPORT NO ISBN-0-16-037971-7; NCES-92-640
PUB DATE Jul 92
NOTE 109p.
AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of
Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC
20402-9328.
PUB TYPE Reports - General (140) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Black Colleges; College Faculty; *Degrees
(Academic); *Educational Finance; *Enrollment Trends;
Expenditures; *Financial Support; Higher Education;
Income; Private Schools; Public Schools; Statistical
Data; *Teacher Salaries; Trend Analysis;
Universities

ABSTRACT

This report provides a compilation of statistical information (80 percent of the report) covering recent trends in the development of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). The publication contains information on a variety of education statistics, including enrollment, degrees conferred, staff, faculty salaries, revenues, and expenditures. Supplemental information on all public and private colleges provides a reference for evaluating conditions in historically black colleges and universities. Among the findings of the report are the following: (1) overall enrollment in HBCUs rose by 16 percent between 1976 and 1990, of which 10 percent were black students; (2) 27 percent of black bachelor's degree recipients, 15 percent of master's, and 12 percent of doctor's degree recipients received their degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90; (3) the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 16 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90, master's degrees declined by 34 percent, and doctor's degrees increased by 214 percent; and (4) faculty salaries at HBCUs have generally kept pace with those at other colleges, though salaries at HBCUs remained somewhat lower. Overall, it is reported that enrollment in HBCUs is beginning to rise rapidly, and that the financial and faculty resources at the public HBCUs generally look stronger than at the private HBCUs. Appendices include definitions for terms used in the report, a guide to sources used, and information on methodology. (GLR)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED347923

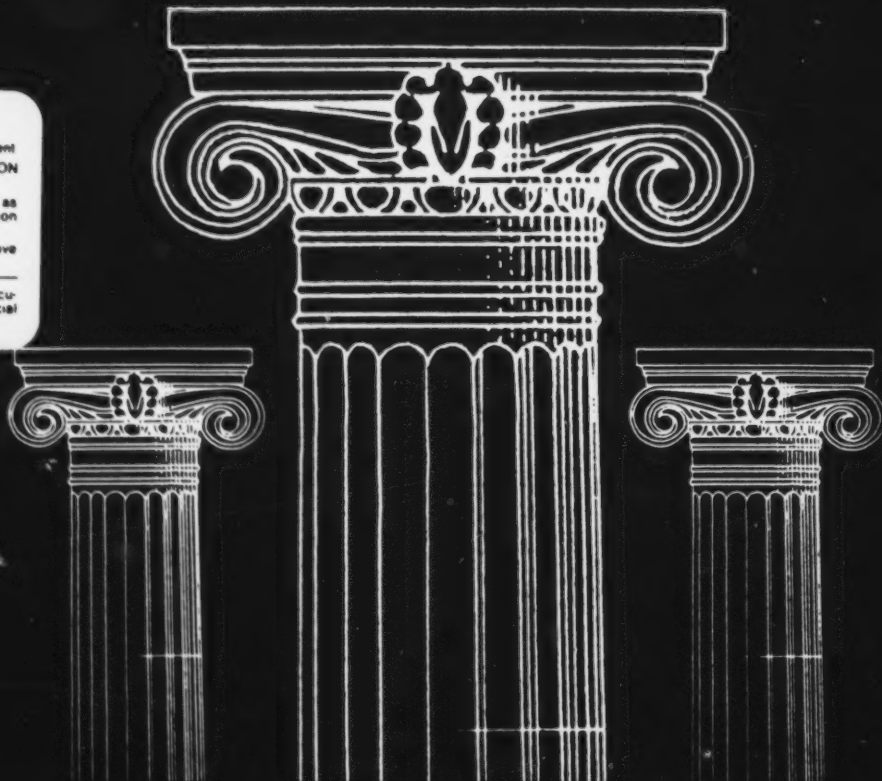
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality

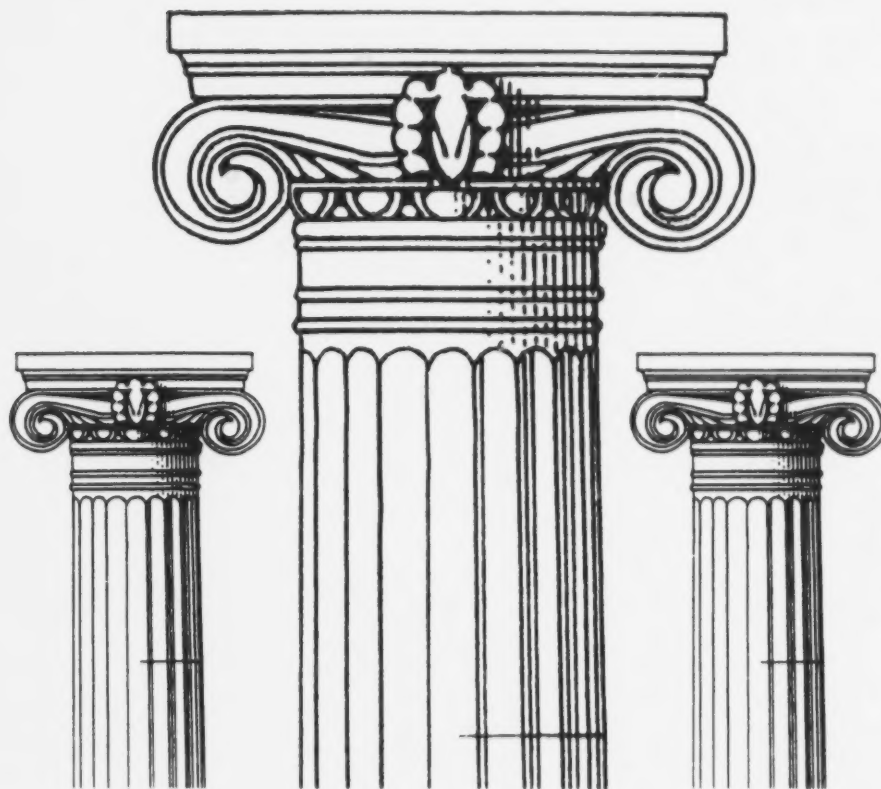
• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
OERI position or policy



U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 92-640

HISTORICALLY
BLACK COLLEGES
AND
UNIVERSITIES,
1976-90



CHARLENE M. HOFFMAN

THOMAS D. SNYDER

BILL SONNENBERG

U.S. Department of Education

Lamar Alexander

Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Diane Ravitch

Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics

Emerson J. Elliott

Acting Commissioner

National Center for Education Statistics

"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect, and analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations."—Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).

July 1992

Foreword

The purpose of this report is to provide a compilation of statistical information covering recent trends in the development of historically black colleges and universities. The data for *Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1990* draws on the results of the "Higher Education General Information Survey" and "Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System" programs carried out by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The publication contains information on a variety of education statistics, including enrollment, degrees conferred, staff, faculty salaries, revenues, and expenditures. Supplemental information on all public and private colleges provides background for evaluating conditions in historically black colleges and universities.

This publication may be viewed as a continuation of the former series of reports on traditionally black

institutions. However, the scope of institutions included in the historically black institutions and universities designation is slightly different than the list used for the traditionally black institutions reports.

Past reports on traditionally black colleges proved to be of interest and value to education researchers and administrators, government officials, the media, the business community, and the general public. We have expanded the amount of data included in this report to make it a useful source book.

We welcome comments and suggestions to improve future editions.

Emerson J. Elliott,
Acting Commissioner
National Center for Education Statistics
June 1992

Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed in one way or another to the development of *Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1990*. Foremost among these contributors is Charlene Hoffman, who served as project manager and designed the tabulations used in the report. Thomas D. Snyder, Branch Chief, Compilations and Special Studies Branch, was responsible for the analytical text and conceptual design of the report. Bill Sonnenberg was responsible for the historical background on the institutions and on the tabulation of data dealing with finances and staffing. Irene Baden prepared materials dealing with faculty salaries. Celestine Davis provided statistical support of all phases of the production. The report was prepared under the general direction of Jeanne E. Griffith, Associate Commissioner for the Data Development Division.

Several individuals outside the Center also expended large amounts of time and effort on *Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1990*. Robert Craig of Pinkerton Computer Consultants, Inc., provided computer support. In the Public Information Division, Publications Branch of

the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Wilma P. Greene provided editorial assistance and Phil Carr designed the cover.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1990 has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. We wish to thank them for their time and expert advice. In the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), John Burkett, Mary Frase, and John Grymes reviewed the entire manuscript. Marion Hooker (White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities), Susan Hill (National Science Foundation), Enid Jones (American Association of Community and Junior Colleges), and Hugh Fordyce (United Negro College Fund) also reviewed the entire document. NCES staff who reviewed the manuscript were: Mike Cohen, Debra Gerald, Patricia Q. Brown, and Roslyn Korb. Agency reviews were conducted by the Office of Planning and Evaluation Service, the Office of Private Education, and the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Department of Education.

Executive Summary

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) are institutions established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans. This statistical overview covers the development of HBCUs over the past 15 years.

How many students attend HBCUs?

In 1990, about 258,000 students attended the 105 HBCUs. Overall, enrollment at HBCUs rose by 16 percent between 1976 and 1990, but virtually all of the increase occurred between 1986 and 1990. The 1976 to 1990 increase at HBCUs is smaller than the 25 percent increase that occurred at all higher education institutions. Compared to other higher education students, a larger proportion of the students at HBCUs enroll in 4-year and in private institutions.

Has the proportion of black students enrolling at HBCUs changed?

The increase in black enrollment (10 percent) at HBCUs, between 1976 and 1990, lagged behind the 20 percent rise in black enrollment at other colleges. But, between 1988 and 1990, the number of black students increased by 8 percent at both HBCUs and other colleges. As a result of the long-term growth in black enrollment at non-HBCU institutions, the proportion of black students enrolling at HBCUs dipped from 18.4 percent in 1976 to 17.2 percent in 1990. At the same time, more students from other racial/ethnic groups attended HBCUs and the student body at HBCUs became slightly more diverse.

What proportion of blacks earn their degrees from HBCUs?

Although relatively few associate degrees are conferred by HBCUs; about 27 percent of black bachelor's degree recipients received their degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90. This compares with 15 percent of black master's degree recipients, 12 percent of black doctor's degree recipients, and 16 percent of black first-professional degree recipients.

What changes have there been in the number of degrees awarded by HBCUs?

The number of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 16 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90, although the decline appears to have leveled off during the late 1980s. The proportion of

all bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs dropped from 2.6 percent to 1.9 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90, as the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by all institutions rose.

The number of master's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 34 percent from 1976-77 to 1989-90. The number of degrees fell more rapidly (38 percent) for men than for women (32 percent).

In a marked contrast to the declines at the bachelor's and master's degree levels, the number of doctor's degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 214 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90. About 54 percent of all doctor's degrees awarded by HBCUs were in the field of education compared to an average of 18 percent at all institutions of higher education.

How many people work at HBCUs?

In 1989, about 50,200 persons were employed by HBCUs and about 33 percent of them were faculty, almost the same proportion as at all colleges and universities. HBCUs differed from other colleges in employing a lower proportion of instructional and research assistants and a higher proportion of service and maintenance personnel.

Do faculty salaries at HBCUs differ from those at other institutions?

Increases in faculty salaries at HBCUs generally kept pace with those at other colleges, though salaries at HBCUs remained somewhat lower. In 1989-90, female faculty at HBCUs earned 87 percent of the average for all female faculty compared to male HBCU faculty who earned 78 percent of the average for all male faculty. Within HBCUs, men's salaries averaged 12 percent higher than women's salaries compared to a 26 percent difference for all institutions.

Are financial resources for HBCUs lower than those available at other institutions?

Expenditures at public HBCUs are similar to those at other public institutions. In 1988-89, educational and general expenditure per student at HBCUs was \$8,666, or about 97 percent of the average for all public colleges and universities.

In 1976-77, private HBCUs spent 5 percent more per student than all private colleges and universities.

By 1988-89 the gap had reversed because of the relatively slow rate of growth in private HBCU expenditures, and private HBCUs spent about 10 percent less per student than all private colleges and universities.

What is the overall condition of HBCUs?

After a decade of stable enrollments prior to 1986, enrollments at HBCUs are beginning to rise rapidly. At least some of this increase has been due to a larger proportion of black students choosing to attend HBCUs in recent years. While the numbers of de-

grees conferred by HBCUs has been declining at the associate and bachelor's degree levels, the rising enrollment levels during the late 1980s should be reflected by larger numbers of awards during the early 1990s, particularly for bachelor's degrees.

The financial and faculty resource picture at the public HBCUs generally looks stronger than at the private HBCUs. The situation at some private HBCUs shows weakness in maintaining high enrollments, adequate increases in funding, and appropriate staff resources.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	v
Executive Summary	vii
Introduction	1
Appendix	
Guide to Sources	83
Methodology	87
Definitions	89

Figures

1. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by sex of student and by control of institution: 1976 to 1990	5
2. Distribution of fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity: 1976 to 1990	6
3. Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree: 1976-77 to 1989-90	7
4. Degrees awarded to blacks at historically black colleges and universities as a proportion of all degrees awarded to blacks: 1976-77 to 1989-90	8
5. Distribution of degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree and race/ethnicity: 1989-90	10
6. Distribution of staff in 4-year historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and in all 4-year colleges, by control of institution: Fall 1989	11
7. Average salaries in historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by sex of faculty: 1976-77 to 1989-90	12
8. Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source of funds and control of institution: 1988-89	13
9. Educational and general expenditures per full-time equivalent student in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and in all institutions, by control: 1976-77 to 1988-89	14

Tables

Enrollment

1. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by sex and attendance status of student: 1976 to 1990	17
--	----

2. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution: 1976 to 1990	18
3. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, and sex: 1976 to 1990	19
4. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1990	20
5. Fall enrollment in all institutions and historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1990	21
6. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by level, sex, and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1990	22
7. Full-time fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex: 1976 to 1990	23
8. Part-time fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex: 1976 to 1990	23
9. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and level enrolled: 1988 and 1990	24
10. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1990	26
11. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and race/ethnicity: 1990	32
12. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1976	34
13. Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1990	34

Degrees

14. Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90	35
15. Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90	36
16. Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90	37
17. Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90	38
18. First-professional degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90	39
19. Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90	40
20. Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90	42
21. Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90	44

22. Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, by major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90	46
23. First-professional degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90	48
24. Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by type of degree and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90	48
25. Degrees conferred by historically black public 4-year colleges and universities, by level and sex: 1976-77 to 1989-90	49
26. Degrees conferred by historically black private 4-year colleges and universities, by level and sex: 1976-77 to 1989-90	49
27. Associate degrees conferred by historically black 2-year colleges, by sex and control: 1976-77 to 1989-90	49
28. Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1976-77	50
29. Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1982-83	50
30. Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1989-90	51
31. Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1989-90	52

Staff and Salaries

32. Employees in historically black colleges and universities, by primary occupation, employment status, sex, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1989	56
33. Average salary of full-time instructional faculty in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs): 1976-77 to 1989-90	57
34. Employees and average faculty salary in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, employment status, and sex: 1989-90	58
35. Employees in historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by primary occupation, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1989	60

Finance

36. Current-fund revenue, current-fund expenditures, and educational and general expenditures in historically black public colleges and universities compared to all public colleges and universities: 1976-77 to 1988-89	61
37. Current-fund revenue, current-fund expenditures, and educational and general expenditures in historically black private colleges and universities compared to all private colleges and universities: 1976-77 to 1988-89	62
38. Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by control of institution and purpose: 1988-89	63

39. Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976-77, 1986-87, 1987-88, and 1988-89 64

Revenue

40. Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source: 1976-77 to 1988-89 68
41. Current-fund revenue of historically black public colleges and universities, by source: 1976-77 to 1988-89 70
42. Current-fund revenue of historically black private colleges and universities, by source: 1976-77 to 1988-89 72
43. Current-fund revenue for historically black colleges and universities, by institution, source of funds, and state: 1988-89 74

Expenditures

44. Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976-77 to 1988-89 76
45. Current-fund expenditures of historically black public colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976-77 to 1988-89 78
46. Current-fund expenditures of historically black private colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976-77 to 1988-89 80

Introduction

This report is a statistical overview of the development of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) over the past 15 years. Historically black colleges and universities are institutions established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was the education of black Americans.¹ The first section of this report reviews the historical context of black colleges. This section is followed by the analysis of recent statistical trends. The goal of this report is to present data that provide current information about the role of HBCUs in the American higher education system.

This report includes summary enrollment, degree, staff, and finance tabulations on all HBCUs in addition to institutional-level tabulations for each HBCU. The summary tables are constructed to provide context to the development of HBCUs by comparing their experience to that of higher education institutions in general.

The racial/ethnic data enable a detailed examination of the HBCU role in the education of black students as well as their expanding mission of providing education to students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds. The institutional and state-level statistics are designed to assist HBCUs in comparing their own experience to that of other HBCUs in the country and in their state. A trend table on enrollment at the institutional level examines some important developments at specific black colleges and universities.

"Historically black colleges and universities have contributed significantly to the effort to attain equal opportunity through postsecondary education for black, low income, and educationally disadvantaged Americans."

With these words, in 1965 Congress introduced its institutional aid program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), 20 USC 1060. Since 1987, this Act has provided for additional funding to support a small cadre of institutions of higher education which have persevered through decades of segregation and neglect to provide higher education to minority students who may not have been able to attend college otherwise. As a part of Executive Order 12677, President George Bush

underscored the importance of HBCUs to the nation when he established a Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities within the Department of Education.

Congress noted emphatically in the findings section of the Act, that "the current state of black colleges and universities is partly attributable to the discriminatory action of the States and the Federal Government." The current state of HBCUs may be a result of the forces of history and the demands of a volatile world. This publication seeks to provide information on the state of these institutions.

Early History

The history of black colleges and universities is a unique chapter in the development of American education. Although many HBCUs are 4-year institutions in the Southern region of the United States, HBCUs also represent the diversity of higher education institutions. HBCUs encompass a wide variety of institution types including public and private; single-sex and co-ed; predominately black and predominately white; 2-year and 4-year colleges, research universities, professional schools, as well as small liberal arts colleges.

The story of HBCUs began prior to the Civil War. The earliest of these colleges was formed during the 1830s (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania) to counter the prevailing practice of limiting or prohibiting altogether the education of blacks, most of whom were still slaves.² Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Wilberforce College in Ohio were the only two black schools established in the 1850s by blacks in their effort toward self-education. However, it was not until after the Civil War that the federal government (through the Freedmen's Bureau), the black community, and various philanthropic organizations began intensive, organized efforts to educate the then-former slaves. Many of the schools founded during this period were primarily religious schools such as Edward Waters College in Florida, Fisk University in Tennessee, and Talladega College in Alabama. (See table 10, noting the chronology of the founding of these schools.) Public support, aside from that provided by the Freedmen's Bureau (which

¹ For details, see "Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities," 20 USC 1061(2).

² *The Traditionally Black Institutions of Higher Education, 1860 to 1982*, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

formally closed in 1872), came primarily in the form of land grants for the purpose of constructing educational institutions.

First Morrill Act

The first land grant college provisions, known as the First Morrill Act, were enacted by the Congress on July 2, 1862. The statute articulated the apportionment of public lands to the states based on their representation in Congress in 1860 (i.e., 30,000 acres to each Senator and Congressman). The statute, however, does not specifically mention equal educational opportunity, but the Morrill Act was one of the first congressional actions to benefit from the post-Civil War constitutional amendments. That is, by the late 1860s, Morrill Act funds were being distributed to the states, with the intention that they would foster equal educational opportunity for all students, especially newly freed blacks.

The creation of public land-grant colleges and universities in the United States is one of the most important developments in American higher education. Prior to the establishment of the system in 1862, access to higher education in America was limited to the very elite. The National Land-Grant Colleges Act (First Morrill Act) of 1862, facilitated the establishment of public land-grant colleges, in the existing states, making higher education available to the less wealthy Americans.

The Freedmen's Bureau existed from the close of the Civil War until 1873 to provide support for recently freed slaves. One of the newly formed educational institutions supported by the Freedmen's Bureau was the future Howard University. In 1866, a group of District of Columbia Congregational Church members and clergy founded an institution for the religious education of blacks in the nation's capital, called Howard Normal and Theological Institute, after Maj. Gen. Oliver Howard, a Union general, and Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau. General Howard later served as Howard University's president. From its founding until 1873, the federal government, through the Freedmen's Bureau, provided most of Howard's funding, restricting federal dollars to support of nonreligious education. Following the closing of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1873, Howard faced 5 sometimes difficult years of private funding until 1879 when Congress began providing annual appropriations. However, not until 1928 did these appropriations become statutory obligations by Congress rather than gifts. Ironically, since its founding, Howard has maintained its status as a private institution, even though it has nearly always been predominantly funded by the federal government.³

³ *Private Colleges and Universities, Volume I*, John and Shirley Oles, Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut 1982.

Following the Civil War, the expansion of the land-grant college system continued, with its equal educational opportunity. But, with the close of the army's occupation of the old South, funds from the Morrill Act began to flow systematically to schools offering only all-white education. Congress attempted by various legislation to force racial equality, including equality of educational opportunity. However, the U.S. Supreme Court initiated a series of interpretations of the post-Civil War constitutional amendments which ultimately defeated these various legislative efforts. Culminating with its landmark 1882 decision finding the first Civil Rights Act unconstitutional, the Supreme Court held that the 14th amendment only protected against direct discriminatory action by a state government.

Second Morrill Act

What followed was a period of nearly 75 years when only modest gains were made in educational opportunity for minorities. Congress did pass a Second Morrill Act (1890) which required states with dual systems of higher education (all-white and non-white) to provide land-grant institutions for both systems providing for the establishment of black land-grant colleges and universities in those states with dual systems of higher education. Basing their jurisdiction on the 1882 Supreme Court decision, Congress acted to curb direct state-sponsored discrimination. Eventually, 19 black higher education institutions were organized as land-grant institutions which were initially nondegree-granting agricultural, mechanical, and industrial schools. These institutions were founded to raise the hopes and aspirations of a generation of children of former slaves and to provide quality higher education to Americans of all races. While efforts persisted throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to reduce the funding to these colleges, they continued to function based on land-grant funds. However, substantial increases in public funding for black higher education would have to wait until much later.

Private philanthropic aid continued to provide a small amount of assistance to those black schools active during the first quarter of the 20th century. A number of wealthy citizens established education foundations to assist groups of these black colleges, often emphasizing certain kinds of training. While much of the history of this period is not well documented, a study by the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1915 (*Negro Education: A Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People in the United States*) provides some clues as to the nature of the higher education of blacks at that time. According to the study, there were 33 black education institutions providing college-level instruction. However, a signifi-

cant portion of the instruction at these institutions was at the elementary-secondary level. There were some outstanding examples of professional education, including Howard University and Meharry Medical College schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. In addition, Howard offered degrees in law. At this time, many northern institutions were not officially segregated and included black students in their enrollments. But, as of the 1915 study, only 18 blacks were enrolled in legal education programs other than Howard's. In addition to professional programs, a few black institutions, such as Fisk University and Howard, had significant undergraduate and graduate programs. Fisk enrolled 288 students in 1915 with 40 percent enrolled in scientific fields.

At the beginning of the 20th century, black colleges were predominately controlled by white administrators and teaching staffs. But this situation began to change as almost 400,000 black members of the Armed Forces returned from World War I. Some of the first places to feel the effect were the black schools. In 1926, Howard University offered the presidency to Mordecai Johnson, Howard's first black president. By 1927, the date of a second federal study of black colleges, there were 77 institutions enrolling almost 14,000 students. Despite the effects of the economic depression, between 1929-30 and 1939-40, enrollment at HBCUs rose by 66 percent compared to a rise of 36 percent at all colleges. By 1939-40, current expenditures at HBCUs were more than double the amounts expended in 1929-30, after adjustment for inflation.

Following World War II, demand increased rapidly for higher education. Black soldiers returning from the war had money from the GI Bill of Rights to spend on higher education, and veterans made up as much as a third of black college enrollment. But another contentious struggle arose, whose ultimate effects are still being felt today.

Brown v. Board of Education

During the late 1940s, a series of Supreme Court cases signaled an intention to question the separate-but-equal classification as applied to education. In 1950, in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma*, the court found that public graduate schools could not be segregated. Also in 1950, in *Sweatt v. Painter*, the court announced that "a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal educational opportunities..."⁴

Thus, it was no accident that, in 1952 and again in 1953, several groups of plaintiffs from Kansas, Vir-

ginia, Delaware, and South Carolina were combined into one case, commonly known as *Brown v. Board of Education*. Specifically, the plaintiffs in the named case were from Topeka, Kansas, where public elementary-secondary school systems were allowed, but not required, to have separate but equal schools. These plaintiffs sued their public school systems charging that the separate but equal standard previously in place did not provide equal opportunity for education. *Brown* was finally decided in 1955, and at the instigation of the Supreme Court, the nation began desegregating public education.

Beginning in 1965, additional federal support for black higher education appeared. Within a decade, the Congress succeeded in its second effort to pass a civil rights bill (1964), which offered immediate injunctive relief to segregation of any public facility, including colleges and universities. In 1970, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sued the federal government over its failure to guarantee desegregation in higher education. That controversy continues as 19 states still struggle to desegregate their college systems. The Supreme Court in its 1991-92 session will be asked to decide another challenge to a state's efforts to integrate its colleges and universities (*Ayers v. Mabus*).

Toward the Future

For more than 150 years, HBCUs have provided access to higher education for many black students. While the nation has struggled, often violently, to pursue the ideal of equal educational opportunity, these colleges and universities continue to be a critical force in American higher education, "enriching a great tradition of educational choice and diversity in this country."⁵ HBCUs inspire and enhance opportunities for leadership and citizenship by mentoring and supporting students as well as providing remedial programs that address the educational needs of their communities. HBCUs have produced leaders in every walk of life: civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr. and Jessie Jackson; Mary McLeod Bethune, educator; Thurgood Marshall, Supreme Court Justice; L. Douglas Wilder, Governor of Virginia; Marian Wright Edelman, founder of the Children's Defense Fund; well-known artists such as Phylicia Rashad and Debbie Allen, both stars of theatre and television; Roberta Flack, recording artist; Toni Morrison, award winning novelist; Jessye Nor-

⁴ *Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al.*, 349 U.S. 294, p. 301.

⁵ President George Bush at the National Conference on the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, September 8-10, 1991.

man, internationally acclaimed opera star; Langston Hughes, poet; and many others.

Current Status

The data in this report highlight the challenges faced by HBCUs. Today, there are 105 HBCUs—40 public 4-year colleges, 11 public 2-year colleges, 46 private 4-year colleges, 5 private 2-year colleges, and 3 private professional schools. Although HBCUs constitute only 3 percent of the nation's 3,559 institutions of higher learning, they enroll over 17 percent of the black students in colleges. In 1990, the 86 HBCUs which award the bachelor's degree enrolled 28 percent of all black students enrolled in 4-year colleges and awarded 27 percent of all bachelor's degrees earned by blacks nationwide. Thus today, as in the past, HBCUs still assume a major share of the nation's responsibility for providing educational opportunities for blacks.

HBCUs serve a large number of the most deprived college-bound population, including many who require remedial training, and expose this group of students to resources they would not otherwise receive. These colleges continue to educate sizeable numbers of black students, despite large numbers of blacks choosing to attend other institutions. However, increases in enrollment and degrees at HBCUs trailed the growth occurring at other colleges and universities during the 1976 to 1990 period. Until the last few years, a growing proportion of black students were choosing to attend non-HBCU institutions, but now the HBCU enrollment appears to be growing.

In the past, many HBCUs were primary and secondary schools, but gradually developed into normal schools and college programs for the education of black teachers. Once HBCUs produced half of America's black teachers. By 1928, most HBCUs had eliminated their elementary and secondary departments and concentrated on the college-level liberal arts curriculum. Even today, HBCUs still have a significant role in the education of black teachers as well as the education of young blacks in some scientific and technical disciplines. In 1990, over 44 percent of blacks who received bachelor's degrees in physical sciences, 41 percent in mathematics, 38 percent in computer sciences and life sciences, 37 percent in education, and 25 percent in engineering were graduates from HBCUs.

The following section of the report describes the statistical findings of the report. This overview is followed by the supporting detailed statistical tabulations. The final section of the report contains the definitions and technical methodology that were used in developing the report.

Enrollment

The 105 HBCUs included in this report tend to be smaller than other higher education institutions. Average enrollment of the HBCUs was about 2,500 in 1990 compared to an average of about 3,900 for all institutions. A number of the HBCUs were very small, with 12 having enrollments under 500. The largest HBCUs were Howard University (11,600) and the University of the District of Columbia (12,000). Another distinguishing characteristic of HBCUs is the relatively high proportion of women students. In 1990, about 59 percent of the students were women compared to 54 percent at all institutions. Overall, about 17 percent of all black college students attend HBCUs.

The institutional composition of the HBCUs also differs from the rest of the higher education community. Compared to other higher education institutions, a larger proportion of the students at HBCUs enroll in 4-year and in private institutions. In 1990, about 73 percent of HBCU students attended public colleges compared to 78 percent for all students. About 94 percent of students at HBCUs were enrolled in 4-year colleges compared to 62 percent of all college students. As a result of this fact, the proportion of black 4-year college students attending HBCUs was relatively high (28 percent) while the proportion of black 2-year college students attending HBCUs was only 2 percent.

Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities: 1990

Item	HBCU enrollment, in thousands	Enrollment in HBCUs as a percent of all institutions	Black enrollment in HBCUs as a percent of all black enrollment
Total	258	1.9	17.2
Men	106	1.7	17.5
Women	152	2.0	16.9
4-year	241	2.8	27.9
2-year	17	0.3	2.1
Public	187	1.7	15.1
Private	71	2.4	24.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey.

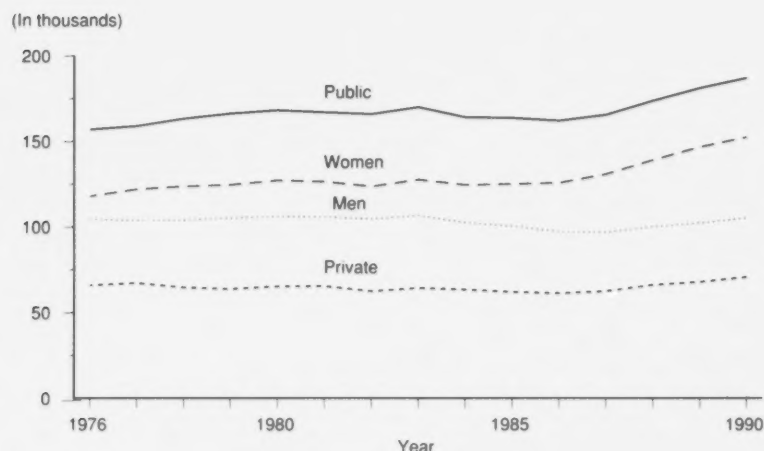
Enrollment at HBCUs exhibited a pattern of stability between 1976 and 1986, followed by sizeable growth between 1987 and 1990. Enrollment at HBCUs rose from 223,000 in fall 1976 to 234,000 in 1980, but then fell back to 223,000 by 1986 before rising again (table 1). This pattern contrasted with the 4 percent increase in enrollment at other institutions between 1980 and 1986. Overall, enrollment at HBCUs rose by about 16 percent between 1976 and 1990, but virtually all of the increase occurred be-

tween 1986 and 1990. The increase of 15 percent from 1986 to 1990 exceeded the enrollment rise occurring at other institutions, and signals a turning point in the enrollment pattern at HBCUs. The proportion of all students enrolled at HBCUs fell between 1979 and 1986 and then rose slightly.

The overall enrollment increase between 1976 and 1990 masks some important trends occurring among different types of students. Virtually all of the enrollment increase over this time period was caused by

larger numbers of women entering HBCUs (table 1). Enrollment of women at HBCUs rose by 29 percent between 1976 and 1990, while the enrollment of men rose less than 1 percent. Over half of the enrollment increase was composed of part-time students and the enrollment of full-time men actually fell. This pattern mirrored the large increases in women and part-time students that occurred at other institutions of higher education, but the shift at the HBCUs was more pronounced.

Figure 1.--Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by sex of student and by control of institution: 1976 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys.

The enrollment changes at HBCUs generally favored the public institutions. Enrollment at public HBCUs rose by 19 percent between 1976 and 1990 compared to only 8 percent for the private HBCUs (table 2). However, the time period contained two divergent trends for public and private HBCUs. Between 1976 and 1986, enrollment at public HBCUs rose by about 3 percent while enrollment at private HBCUs fell by 7 percent. From 1986 to 1990, enrollment at both public and private HBCUs rose by about 15 to 16 percent.

Part of the relatively large increase in enrollments at all public colleges was due to the expansion of programs by 2-year colleges (table 2). The 2-year

HBCUs represent a very small sector, with modest enrollment increases in the public colleges and significant enrollment declines in the private colleges. This difference in the experience of 2-year HBCUs and other 2-year colleges had some impact on the relatively slow growth in HBCU enrollment during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Enrollment changes at public 4-year HBCUs were about the same as enrollment changes at all public 4-year colleges from 1976 to 1990.

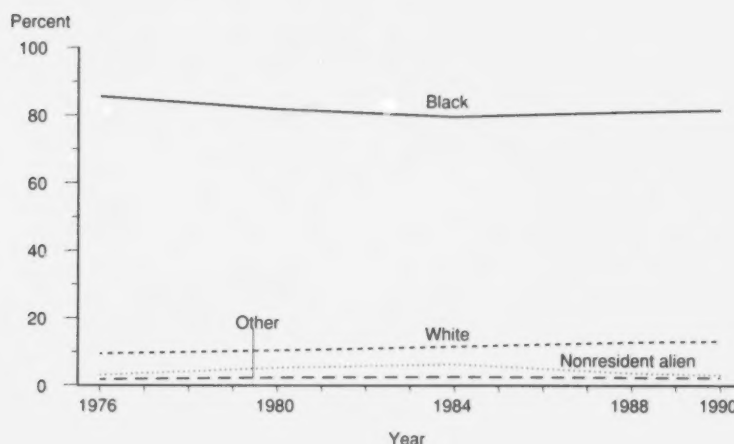
The majority of students at HBCUs are black but this percentage has fallen slightly over time. In 1976, about 85 percent of students at HBCUs were black Americans (table 4). This proportion fell to 81 percent

by 1990, caused primarily by an influx of white female students. For example, between 1976 and 1990, the enrollment of black students at HBCUs rose by 10 percent compared to a 60 percent increase for white students. This increase occurred at the public 4-year and 2-year HBCUs. There was no growth in white enrollment at private 4-year and 2-year HBCUs. As a result of these differing enrollment changes, the proportion of private 4-year students who were black remained high (93 percent) compared to the proportion at public 4-year HBCUs (78 percent).

The increase in black enrollment (10 percent) at HBCUs between 1976 and 1990 lagged behind the

20 percent rise in black enrollment at other colleges. However, this pattern began to change in the mid-1980s. Between 1988 and 1990, the number of black students increased by 8 percent at both HBCUs and other colleges. As a result of this long-term growth in black enrollment at non-HBCU institutions, the proportion of blacks enrolling who were at HBCUs dipped from 18.4 percent in 1976 to 17.2 percent in 1990 (table 5). But, because of the more rapid enrollment growth at HBCUs during the later 1980s, the 1990 figure actually reflects an increase since the percent reported during the 1982 to 1986 period.

Figure 2.--Distribution of fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity: 1976 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys.

Between 1976 and 1990, enrollment at the undergraduate level rose slightly faster than the enrollment at the graduate level, but slower than the enrollment at the first-professional level. Undergraduate enrollment at HBCUs rose by 16 percent between 1976 and 1990 compared to 13 percent for graduate enrollment and 21 percent for first-professional enrollment (table 6). The graduate enrollment of blacks actually fell 5 percent between 1976 and 1990, but this decline was compensated by large increases of grad-

uate students of other racial/ethnic groups. The large enrollment increase at the first-professional level was also stimulated by an influx of non-black students, which amounted to 33 percent of the total in 1990. Over half of the additional students at the undergraduate level were black, but other groups increased at a faster rate.

Enrollment trends at HBCUs exhibit some important shifts over the past 15 years. The enrollments at HBCUs increasingly comprised more diverse student

bodies, at least at public colleges. At the same time, more blacks chose to attend non-HBCU institutions, although this shift has stabilized in recent years. After experiencing enrollment changes that lagged the increases at other institutions, enrollment at HBCUs increased faster than the national average between 1988 and 1990.

Degrees Conferred

In 1989-90, more than 1 in 4 black bachelor's degree recipients received their degree from an HBCU. The proportion of blacks earning their advanced degrees from HBCUs was somewhat lower than at the bachelor's degree level. Relatively few blacks earned degrees from HBCUs at the associate degree level. Compared to other 4-year colleges, HBCUs awarded a higher proportion of their degrees at the bachelor's level. In 1989-90, about 80 percent of all degree awards at HBCUs were at the bachelor's degree level compared to 71 percent at all 4-year colleges. About 3 percent of all awards at all 4-year colleges were at the doctor's degree level compared to 1 percent of awards at 4-year HBCUs.

The number of degrees conferred by HBCUs has been falling since the late 1970s at the bachelor's and master's degree levels (table 24). At the doctoral

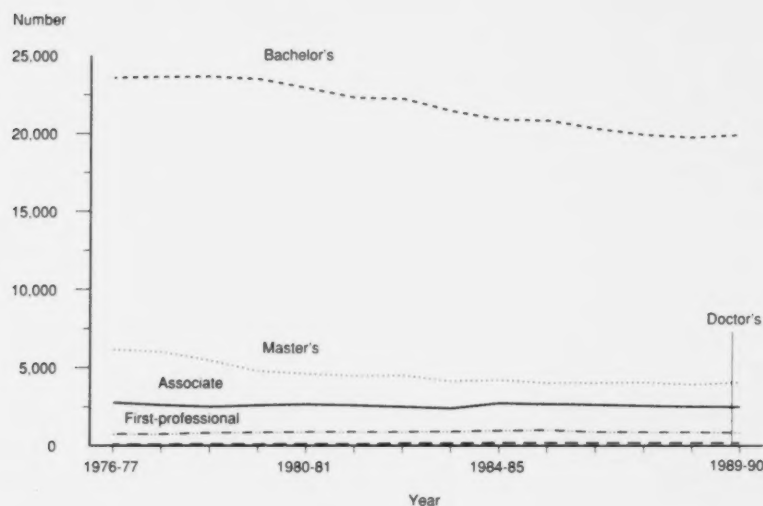
level, the number fluctuated between 1976-77 and 1981-82, and then began rising. The number of first-professional degrees rose between 1976-77 and 1985-86, and then declined. The enrollment increases during the late 1980s noted above are too recent to have had much impact on the number of degrees conferred. The HBCU numbers of associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees did not increase at the same rate as at other higher education institutions.

Degrees conferred by historically black colleges, by level: 1989-90

Item	Degrees	HBCU degrees as a percentage of all degrees awarded	HBCU degrees to blacks as a percentage of all degrees to blacks
Associate	2,489	0.6	4.2
Bachelor's	19,914	1.9	26.7
Master's	4,036	1.3	15.3
Doctor's	207	0.5	12.5
First-professional ..	820	1.2	16.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions, 1989-90" survey.

Figure 3.--Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree: 1976-77 to 1989-90



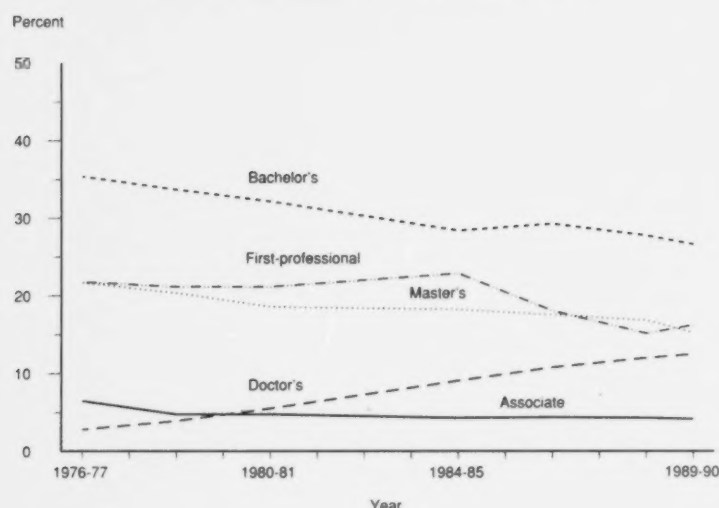
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys.

Associate degrees

The number of associate degrees conferred by HBCUs fluctuated within a relatively narrow range of about 2,400 to 2,700 between 1976-77 to 1989-90 (table 14). Overall, the number of associate degrees awarded by HBCUs fell about 10 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90. In contrast, the number of associate degrees awarded by all colleges rose by 12 percent during this same period.

HBCUs play a relatively small role in awarding associate degrees. Only 4.2 percent of blacks earned their associate degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90 (table 19). This reflects the relatively small size of the HBCU 2-year sector noted above. Also, about 40 percent of the associate degrees awarded by HBCUs went to non-black students. This is a much higher percentage than at the bachelor's degree level. The proportion of HBCU associate degrees awarded to women grew significantly from 53 percent in 1976-77 to 63 percent in 1989-90.

Figure 4.--Degrees awarded to blacks at historically black colleges and universities as a proportion of all degrees awarded to blacks: 1976-77 to 1989-90



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys.

Bachelor's degrees

The number of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 16 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90, although the decline appears to have leveled off during the late 1980s. In contrast, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by other institutions rose. As a result, the proportion of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs dropped from 2.6 percent to 1.9 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90 (table 15).

The number of degrees awarded to men at HBCUs declined at a more rapid rate than the number of awards for women. Between 1976-77 and 1989-90, the number of bachelor's degrees dropped by 24

percent for men and 10 percent for women (table 15). Most of this decline was due to the fall in degree awards to blacks. During the 1976-77 to 1989-90 period, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to whites, Hispanics, and Asians rose. For example, the number of degrees awarded to whites rose by 25 percent. Overall, the proportion of HBCU bachelor's degrees awarded to blacks dropped from 88 percent in 1976-77 to 83 percent in 1989-90. The black proportion declined during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but increased since 1982-83. The number of degree awards to non-resident aliens (non-resident aliens may be of any race) rose sharply from 1976-77 to 1982-83, but then declined rapidly through 1989-90. At its peak in 1982-83, about 12 percent

of all bachelor's degree awards at HBCUs went to non-resident aliens.

The decline in degree awards to blacks at HBCUs contrasted with the modest increase in degrees awarded to blacks at other institutions. As a result of these divergent shifts, the proportion of blacks earning their bachelor's degrees at HBCUs declined from 35 percent in 1976-77 to 27 percent in 1989-90. Thus in 1989-90, just over 1 in 4 black men and women received their bachelor's degrees from HBCUs. This proportion varied greatly by field of study (table 20). For example in agriculture, about 45 percent of blacks earned their degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90. Other fields of study where more than 35 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs included: physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, life sciences, education, and theology.

Master's degrees

The number of master's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 34 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90, although the decline appears to have leveled off during the late 1980s. The number of master's degrees conferred by other institutions did not decline as rapidly and then began rising in 1984-85. As a result, the proportion of master's degrees conferred by HBCUs dropped from 1.9 percent to 1.3 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90 (table 16).

The number of degrees awarded to men at HBCUs declined slightly faster than the number of awards for women. Between 1976-77 and 1989-90, the number of master's degrees dropped by 38 percent for men and 32 percent for women. This decline was due to the fall in degree awards to white and black men and black women. For example, the number of degrees awarded to white men fell by 42 percent and the number of awards to blacks (both men and women) fell by 49 percent. Overall, the proportion of HBCU master's degrees awarded to blacks dropped from 74 percent in 1976-77 to 58 percent in 1989-90. The rise in the number of white women earning degrees at HBCUs was responsible for the overall white proportion rising from 19 percent in 1976-77 to 27 percent in 1989-90. The proportion of non-resident aliens rose from 6 percent in 1976-77 to 17 percent in 1984-85, before falling to 10 percent in 1989-90. The proportion of non-blacks among master's degrees recipients at HBCUs was much higher than at the baccalaureate level and about the same as at the associate level.

As a result of these relatively steep declines in awards to blacks at HBCUs, the proportion of blacks earning their master's degrees at HBCUs declined from 22 percent in 1976-77 to 15 percent in 1989-90. In 1989-90, just under 1 in 7 black men and women received their master's degrees from HBCUs.

This proportion was much higher in some fields (table 21). For example in agriculture, about 44 percent of blacks earned their degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90. Other fields of study where more than 25 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs included: parks and recreation, life sciences, home economics, library sciences, and physical sciences. About 63 percent of white women earning master's degrees at HBCUs earned them in the field of education.

Doctor's degrees

The number of doctor's degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 214 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90, a marked contrast to the declines at the bachelor's and master's degree levels. The number of doctor's degrees conferred by other institutions did not rise as rapidly and, as a result, the proportion of doctor's degrees conferred by HBCUs rose from 0.2 percent to 0.5 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90 (table 17). However, the proportion of doctor's degrees awarded by HBCUs is significantly smaller than the proportion of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded.

The number of doctor's degrees awarded to women at HBCUs rose at a faster rate than the number of awards for men. Between 1976-77 and 1989-90, the number of doctor's degrees increased by 150 percent for men and 325 percent for women. There were increases in the number of awards to whites and non-resident aliens, but the absolute counts were very small. In contrast to trends at the bachelor's and master's degree levels, the proportion of awards to blacks rose from 53 percent in 1976-77 to 69 percent in 1989-90. Most of the shift was due to the rapid increase in the number of doctor's degrees being awarded to blacks and the relatively modest increases in awards to non-resident aliens. The proportion of all black doctor's degree recipients who earned their degree at HBCUs was higher than at the master's degree level, but lower than at the bachelor's degree level.

As a result of these relatively steep increases, the proportion of blacks earning their doctor's degrees at HBCUs rose from 3 percent in 1976-77 to 12 percent in 1989-90. In some fields, this proportion was much higher than the average (table 22). For example in communications, about one-third of blacks earned their degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90. Other fields of study where more than 20 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs included: area and ethnic studies, mathematics, and public affairs. About 54 percent of all doctor's degrees awarded by HBCUs were in the field of education.

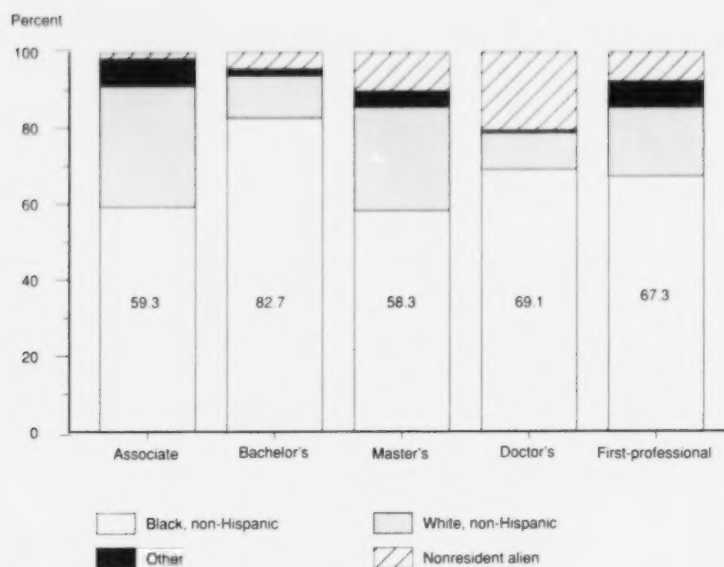
First-professional degrees

The number of first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 12 percent between 1976-77 and 1989-90 in contrast to the declines at the bachelor's and master's degree levels. However, there was an important shift during the period. The number of first-professional degrees rose by 38 percent between 1976-77 and 1985-86, before dropping 19 percent by 1989-90. This drop is somewhat steeper than the dip that occurred among other institutions. As a result of these two shifts, the proportion of first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs was about the same (1.2 percent) in 1989-90 as it was in 1976-77 (table 18). The proportion of first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs is about

the same as the proportion of master's degrees awarded.

Similar to other levels of degrees, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to women at HBCUs has risen relative to the number of awards for men. Between 1976-77 and 1989-90, the number of first-professional degrees decreased by 14 percent for men and increased by 102 percent for women. There also were significant increases in the awards to non-blacks (table 18). In contrast to increases at the doctor's degree level, the proportion of first-professional awards to blacks fell from 76 percent in 1976-77 to 67 percent in 1989-90. The proportion of blacks among first-professional degrees recipients at HBCUs was about the same as the doctor's degree level and lower than at the bachelor's degree level.

Figure 5.--Distribution of degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree and race/ethnicity: 1989-90



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey.

The net result of the increases in HBCU first-professional awards to blacks between 1976-77 and 1982-83 and the decreases from 1984-85 to 1989-90 was that the number of awards in 1989-90 was the same as it was in 1976-77. Between 1976-77 and 1989-90, there were significant increases in the number of blacks earning first-professional degrees

at other institutions. As a result of these divergent trends at HBCUs and other institutions, the proportion of blacks earning first-professional degrees at HBCUs fell from 22 percent in 1976-77 to 16 percent in 1989-90. Thus, about 1 in 7 blacks received their first-professional degrees from HBCUs. This proportion was highest in veterinary medicine in which 63

percent of blacks earned their degrees from HBCUs in 1989-90 (table 23). Other fields of study where more than 25 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs included: theological professions, dentistry, and pharmacy. About 42 percent of all first-professional degrees awarded by HBCUs were in the field of law, which was a lower percentage than at other institutions (51 percent).

Degree summary

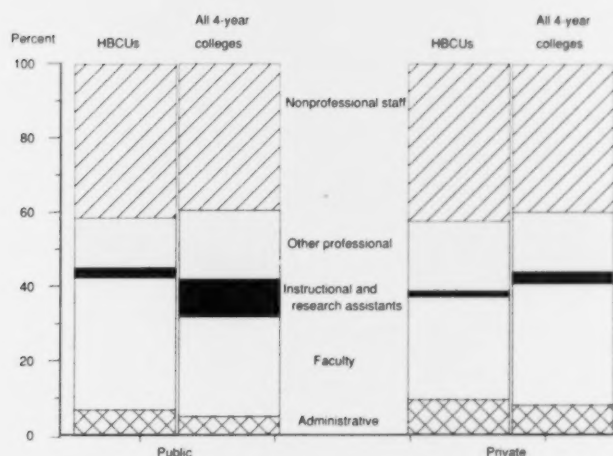
In general, the number of associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees conferred by HBCUs fell during the past decade. The number of first-professional degrees rose during the first half of the 1980s and then began declining. Only at the doctor's degree level has there been significant growth. The racial/ethnic composition of the degree recipients has grown more diversified. In 1976-77, about 84 percent of degrees were conferred to blacks compared to 76 percent in 1989-90. In general, the proportion of blacks who earned their degrees at HBCUs has fallen as well. The exception to both the diversification trend at HBCUs and the declining proportion of blacks earning their degrees at HBCUs has been at

the doctor's degree level where the number of blacks earning doctor's degrees has risen reflecting an increased emphasis on this level at HBCUs.

Staff

The National Center for Education Statistics recently started collecting staff data from colleges and universities. Since these activities have expanded only recently, data for all the earlier years covered by the enrollment, degree, and finance portions of this report are not available for the staff comparisons. Still, the staff data provide an informative snapshot of the situation. In 1989, about 50,200 persons were employed by HBCUs and about 33 percent of them were faculty, similar to the proportion for all colleges and universities (table 32). When the comparisons were limited to 4-year institutions, some differences emerged. HBCUs employed a lower proportion of instructional and research assistants and a higher proportion of service and maintenance personnel (table 35) than other colleges and universities. These small, but noticeable, differences prevailed for both public and private institutions.

Figure 6.--Distribution of staff in 4-year historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and in all 4-year colleges, by control of institution: Fall 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff" survey.

Private HBCUs have a much higher staff to student ratio than public HBCUs. This pattern is similar to the situation at all public and private colleges. For example, on a head count basis the student/staff

ratio for public HBCUs was 6:3 in 1989, slightly higher than the average for all public colleges (6:0). At private HBCUs the ratio was 3:2, slightly lower than the average for all private colleges (3:6).

Public HBCUs employed about 20 percent of their staff as administrative and other nonfaculty professionals and 37 percent of their staff as faculty, very close to the averages at all public colleges. However, public colleges in general employed about 8 percent of their staff as instructional and research assistants compared to 3 percent at HBCUs. In contrast, public HBCUs employed 14 percent of their staff as service and maintenance personnel compared to 9 percent for all public colleges. When the comparisons are restricted to public 4-year colleges, the differences narrow.

Private HBCUs employed a slightly higher proportion of their staff as administrative or other nonfaculty professionals (28 percent) compared to all private colleges (24 percent). The proportion of staff who were faculty was 28 percent at private HBCUs compared to 33 percent at all private colleges. The proportion of nonprofessional staff, especially technical and paraprofessional staff, was higher at private HBCUs than other private colleges and universities.

These limited data suggest that staff resources at HBCUs are comparable to those at other institutions.

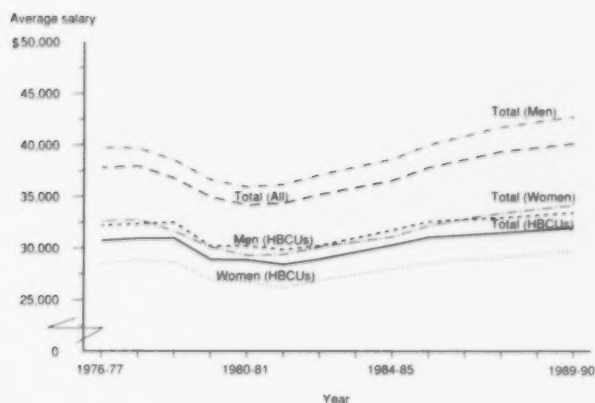
At private HBCUs, there is some indication that more staff have been allocated to providing services than at other types of private colleges.

Salaries

Increases in faculty salaries at HBCUs have increased but not at the same pace as other colleges; salaries at HBCUs remained lower. Average salaries for faculty at HBCUs rose 11 percent between 1979–80 and 1989–90, after adjustment for inflation (table 33). This rise was slightly less than the 14 percent increase in average salaries for faculty at all institutions. As a result, the gap between average salaries at HBCUs and other institutions did not narrow between 1976–77 and 1989–90. In 1989–90, faculty at HBCUs were paid about 80 percent of the average of faculty at all higher education institutions, roughly the same as 1976–77. When examined separately for men and women faculty, the percentages are somewhat different. Women faculty at HBCUs earned about 87 percent of the average salary for women at all institutions compared to only 78 percent for men at HBCUs.

Figure 7.—Average salaries in historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by sex of faculty: 1976-77 to 1989-90

[in 1989-90 constant dollars]



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Benefits" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty" surveys.

Average salaries for male and female faculty at HBCUs were closer than at other types of institutions. In 1989–90, average salaries at HBCUs were about \$33,400 for men and \$29,800 for women, a 12 percent gap, while for all institutions the average sal-

ary was \$42,600 for men and \$33,900 for women, a 26 percent difference. Within specific faculty ranks, average salaries for men and women faculty at HBCUs were relatively close. The averages differed by 6 percent for professors and 4 percent for associ-

ate professors with even smaller differences among some other ranks. In all colleges and universities, the salary differences for men and women professors was 12 percent with other ranks differing by 7 to 13 percent.

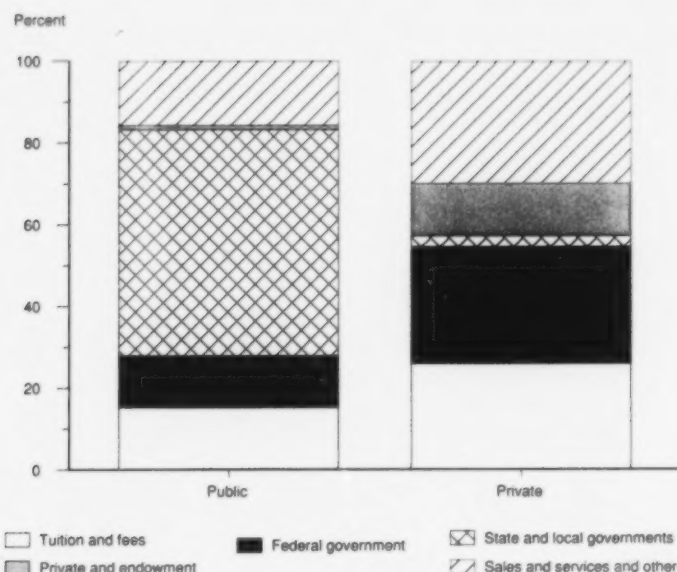
Male and female faculty salaries at HBCUs were closer, not only in the average salaries paid to faculty in 1989–90 but in the rate of growth of average salaries during the 1980s. The growth rate of salaries of men and women faculty members in the HBCUs showed only small differences. Average salaries of men rose 11 percent between 1979–80 and 1989–90, while averages for women faculty rose 10 percent. For all institutions, however, average salaries for men rose a little over 16 percent during that same time period, while for women, the average salary increased by 13 percent. Thus, there appears to be slightly more pay equity for men and women faculty at HBCUs compared to faculty in other institutions.

Part of the differences in salaries for HBCUs compared to other colleges may reflect the location of most HBCUs in the South. For all institutions, salary averages were lower than the national average for most Southern States. For example, in 1989–90 the average salaries for Alabama and Louisiana were 83 percent of the national average.

Finances

Public HBCUs showed similar patterns of revenue sources as other public colleges and universities (table 41). For example, public HBCUs derived about 15 percent of their revenue from tuition, the same as all public colleges. However, public HBCUs derived a slightly smaller proportion of their revenue than other public colleges from endowments, private gifts, grants, and contracts (1 percent v. 4 percent). A higher proportion of revenue for public HBCUs came from government sources than at other public institutions.

Figure 8.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source of funds and control of institution: 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" survey.

Revenue for private HBCUs exhibits a different pattern than other private institutions (table 42). For example, private HBCUs derived about 26 percent of their revenue from tuition in 1988–89 compared to 39

percent for all private colleges. In contrast, private HBCUs derived 29 percent of their revenue from the federal government compared to 16 percent for all private colleges. Some of this difference is due to the

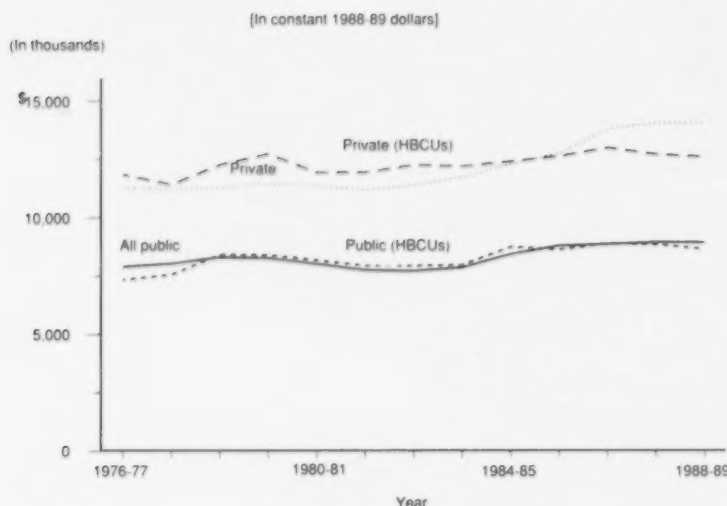
unusual federal funding of Howard University and the relatively large representation of institutions receiving land-grant appropriations among private HBCUs. HBCUs also received a larger proportion of their revenue from hospitals compared to other institutions. Again, this is because of the relatively large medical facilities among a few institutions. HBCUs earned a smaller share of their revenue from endowments compared to other institutions, but received a slightly higher proportion of revenue from private gifts, grants, and contracts.

Expenditure patterns among public HBCUs also were much like those at other types of institutions (table 38). Public HBCUs spent about the same proportion of their funds on instruction, but somewhat less on research. On the other hand, public HBCUs spent a higher proportion of their funds on student services and institutional support and on scholarships and fellowships.

The expenditure patterns of the private HBCUs were similar to other private institutions (table 38). In 1989, private HBCUs spent 25 percent of their funds on instruction compared to 27 percent at all colleges. HBCUs spent less on research compared to other private institutions, but spent more on institutional support. Both private HBCUs and other private institutions expended a sizeable portion of their funds (about 7 to 8 percent) on scholarships and fellowships.

Trends in revenue and expenditures at HBCUs provide valuable information on the financial vitality of these institutions. One of the best ways to examine funding resources available at different types of institutions is to compare funding per full-time-equivalent student. Increases in revenue per student outpaced increases in expenditures per student for both HBCUs and all institutions between 1976-77 and 1988-89.

Figure 9.--Educational and general expenditures per full-time equivalent student in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and in all institutions, by control: 1976-77 to 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys.

At public institutions the differences in overall funding levels between HBCUs and other institutions were relatively small. In 1988-89, the current-fund revenue per student at HBCUs was \$10,340, or about 90 percent of the average for all public col-

leges and universities (table 36). Overall, the gap narrowed between 1976-77 and 1988-89, but there were two important shifts during the time period. The revenue per student gap closed significantly between 1976-77 and 1984-85, but then widened again.

Public HBCUs' and other colleges' expenditure patterns were even closer within the category of educational and general expenditures, which excludes hospitals and self-supporting enterprises such as student residence facilities and sports stadiums. Educational and general expenditures per student provide a more direct measure of resources available for student education than current-fund expenditures. In 1988-89, public HBCUs spent about 97 percent of the amount per student for all public colleges and universities. The gap closed significantly during the early 1980s, but after achieving parity in 1986-87, the gap widened again. This may reflect the rapid rise in enrollment at HBCUs outpacing the funding resources. Over the entire 1976-77 to 1988-89 period, educational and general expenditures per student at HBCUs rose 18 percent (after adjustment for inflation) compared to 13 percent for all public colleges.

The financial picture at private HBCUs differed from the public HBCUs. While the increase in revenue outpaced that in expenditures at all types of private institutions, the growth at HBCUs was much smaller than the surge at all private colleges. Between 1976-77 and 1988-89, current-fund revenue at HBCUs rose 10 percent, after adjustment for inflation, compared to a rise of 51 percent at all private colleges and universities (table 37). Because of the stable enrollment levels of private HBCUs compared to other private colleges, the gap narrowed significantly when computed on a per student basis. Still, revenue per student at all private colleges and universities rose by 25 percent compared to 11 percent for HBCUs. The pattern was similar for expenditures. Because of the slow rate of growth in private HBCU expenditures, the gap between the per student ex-

penditures widened significantly. In 1976-77, private HBCUs actually spent 5 percent more per student than all private colleges and universities. By 1988-89, the gap had reversed and HBCUs spent about 10 percent less per student than at all private colleges and universities.

Summary

Taken as a group, HBCUs entered a period of growth during the late 1980s. After a decade of stable enrollments prior to 1986, enrollments at HBCUs are beginning to rise rapidly. At least some of this recent increase has been due to a larger proportion of black students choosing to attend HBCUs. But over the entire 1976 to 1990 period, the racial/ethnic student composition at HBCUs has diversified. While the numbers of degrees conferred by HBCUs has been declining at the associate and bachelor's degree levels, the rising enrollment levels during the late 1980s should be reflected by larger numbers of awards during the early 1990s, particularly for bachelor's degrees. The increased diversity of students is more evident in degree recipients than the overall student population at HBCUs.

The financial and faculty resource picture at the public HBCUs generally looks stronger than at the private HBCUs. The resources available at the public HBCUs appear similar to those available at other public institutions. The gaps in funding seem to be narrowing and the absolute differences may be due to a variety of programmatic and regional cost-of-living variations. The situation at some private HBCUs shows weakness relative to other private institutions in maintaining high enrollments, funding levels, and staff resources.

Table 1.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by sex and attendance status of student: 1976 to 1990

Year	Total enrollment	Sex of student		Full-time			Part-time		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1976	222,613	104,669	117,944	180,059	85,794	94,265	42,554	18,875	23,679
1977	226,062	104,178	121,884	181,244	84,272	96,972	44,818	19,906	24,912
1978	227,797	104,216	123,581	176,243	81,661	94,582	51,554	22,555	28,999
1979	230,124	105,494	124,630	177,925	83,118	94,807	52,199	22,376	29,823
1980	233,557	106,387	127,170	180,521	84,222	96,299	53,036	22,165	30,871
1981	232,460	106,033	126,427	177,448	83,096	94,352	55,012	22,937	32,075
1982	228,371	104,897	123,474	170,611	80,231	90,380	57,760	24,666	33,094
1983	234,446	106,884	127,562	178,265	83,389	94,876	56,181	23,495	32,686
1984	227,519	102,823	124,696	168,616	78,202	90,414	58,903	24,621	34,282
1985	225,801	100,698	125,103	170,798	77,746	93,052	55,003	22,952	32,051
1986	223,275	97,523	125,752	167,825	75,545	92,280	55,450	21,978	33,472
1987	227,994	97,085	130,909	172,752	75,336	97,416	55,242	21,749	33,493
1988	239,755	100,561	139,194	180,215	77,540	102,675	59,540	23,021	36,519
1989	249,096	102,484	146,612	189,030	79,747	109,283	60,066	22,737	37,329
1990 ¹	257,804	105,538	152,266	195,437	82,240	113,197	62,367	23,298	39,069

Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total enrollment in all institutions²

1976	2.02	1.80	2.27	2.68	2.32	3.13	0.99	0.90	1.08
1977	2.00	1.80	2.22	2.67	2.31	3.09	1.00	0.93	1.06
1978	2.02	1.85	2.20	2.64	2.31	3.01	1.12	1.07	1.17
1979	1.99	1.86	2.12	2.62	2.35	2.92	1.09	1.05	1.13
1980	1.93	1.81	2.04	2.54	2.28	2.83	1.06	1.01	1.10
1981	1.88	1.77	1.98	2.47	2.24	2.72	1.06	1.01	1.10
1982	1.84	1.74	1.93	2.36	2.14	2.61	1.11	1.08	1.13
1983	1.88	1.77	1.98	2.46	2.22	2.71	1.08	1.04	1.11
1984	1.86	1.75	1.95	2.38	2.14	2.62	1.15	1.11	1.17
1985	1.84	1.73	1.95	2.41	2.15	2.68	1.06	1.04	1.08
1986	1.79	1.66	1.90	2.36	2.10	2.62	1.03	0.96	1.08
1987	1.79	1.64	1.92	2.39	2.09	2.69	1.00	0.94	1.04
1988	1.84	1.68	1.97	2.42	2.12	2.72	1.06	0.98	1.11
1989	1.84	1.66	2.00	2.47	2.13	2.79	1.02	0.93	1.09
1990 ¹	1.88	1.69	2.04	2.51	2.17	2.84	1.05	0.95	1.12

¹ Preliminary data.² Percentages are based on total enrollment with imputations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 2.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution:
1976 to 1990**

Year	Total enrollment	Type of institution		Public institutions			Private institutions		
		4-year	2-year	Total	4-year	2-year	Total	4-year	2-year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1976	222,613	206,676	15,937	156,836	143,528	13,308	65,777	63,148	2,629
1977	226,062	209,898	16,164	158,823	145,450	13,373	67,239	64,448	2,791
1978	227,797	211,651	16,146	163,237	150,168	13,069	64,560	61,483	3,077
1979	230,124	214,147	15,977	166,315	153,139	13,176	63,809	61,008	2,801
1980	233,557	218,009	15,548	168,217	155,085	13,132	65,340	62,924	2,416
1981	232,460	217,152	15,308	166,991	154,269	12,722	65,469	62,883	2,586
1982	228,371	212,017	16,354	165,871	151,472	14,399	62,500	60,545	1,955
1983	234,446	217,909	16,537	170,051	155,665	14,386	64,395	62,244	2,151
1984	227,519	212,844	14,675	164,116	151,289	12,827	63,403	61,555	1,848
1985	225,801	210,648	15,153	163,677	150,002	13,675	62,124	60,646	1,478
1986	223,275	207,231	16,044	162,048	147,631	14,417	61,227	59,600	1,627
1987	227,994	211,654	16,340	165,486	150,560	14,926	62,508	61,094	1,414
1988	239,755	223,250	16,505	173,672	158,606	15,066	66,083	64,644	1,439
1989	249,096	232,890	16,206	181,151	166,481	14,670	67,945	66,409	1,536
1990 ¹	257,804	241,149	16,655	187,046	171,969	15,077	70,758	69,180	1,578

Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total enrollment in all institutions

1976	2.02	2.90	0.41	1.81	2.93	0.35	2.79	2.84	2.00
1977	2.00	2.90	0.40	1.80	2.94	0.34	2.76	2.80	1.98
1978	2.02	2.93	0.40	1.86	3.06	0.34	2.61	2.65	1.99
1979	1.99	2.91	0.38	1.84	3.08	0.32	2.52	2.57	1.75
1980	1.93	2.88	0.34	1.78	3.02	0.30	2.48	2.58	1.22
1981	1.88	2.84	0.32	1.73	2.99	0.28	2.40	2.53	1.10
1982	1.84	2.77	0.34	1.71	2.93	0.32	2.29	2.44	0.78
1983	1.88	2.81	0.35	1.76	2.98	0.32	2.31	2.47	0.81
1984	1.86	2.76	0.32	1.73	2.91	0.30	2.29	2.45	0.73
1985	1.84	2.73	0.33	1.73	2.88	0.32	2.24	2.42	0.57
1986	1.79	2.65	0.34	1.67	2.79	0.33	2.19	2.36	0.61
1987	1.79	2.65	0.34	1.66	2.77	0.33	2.24	2.39	0.60
1988	1.84	2.73	0.34	1.71	2.86	0.33	2.28	2.45	0.55
1989	1.84	2.78	0.31	1.71	2.92	0.30	2.29	2.47	0.57
1990 ¹	1.88	2.83	0.32	1.74	2.96	0.31	2.38	2.54	0.65

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 3.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and sex: 1976 to 1990

Year	All institutions			Public 4-year		Public 2-year		Private 4-year		Private 2-year	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1976	222,613	104,669	117,944	66,122	77,406	7,664	5,644	29,514	33,634	1,369	1,260
1977	226,062	104,178	121,884	66,405	79,045	6,843	6,530	29,554	34,894	1,376	1,415
1978	227,797	104,216	123,581	68,034	82,134	6,933	6,136	27,767	33,716	1,482	1,595
1979	230,124	105,494	124,630	69,555	83,584	7,058	6,118	27,535	33,473	1,346	1,455
1980	233,557	106,387	127,170	70,236	84,849	6,758	6,374	28,352	34,572	1,041	1,375
1981	232,460	106,033	126,427	69,992	84,277	6,731	5,991	28,154	34,729	1,156	1,430
1982	228,371	104,897	123,474	69,033	82,439	7,765	6,634	27,216	33,329	883	1,072
1983	234,446	106,884	127,562	70,522	85,143	7,325	7,061	28,243	34,001	794	1,357
1984	227,519	102,823	124,696	68,393	82,896	6,313	6,514	27,431	34,124	686	1,162
1985	225,801	100,698	125,103	66,695	83,307	6,833	6,842	26,587	34,059	583	895
1986	223,275	97,523	125,752	64,086	83,545	6,859	7,558	26,021	33,579	557	1,070
1987	227,994	97,085	130,909	63,926	86,634	7,199	7,727	25,501	35,593	459	955
1988	239,755	100,561	139,194	66,097	92,509	6,772	8,294	27,219	37,425	473	966
1989	249,096	102,484	146,612	68,383	98,098	6,319	8,351	27,284	39,125	498	1,038
1990 ¹	257,804	105,538	152,266	70,220	101,749	6,321	8,756	28,435	40,745	562	1,016

Percentage distribution of enrollment in historically black colleges and universities

1976	100.0	47.0	53.0	29.7	34.8	3.4	2.5	13.3	15.1	0.6	0.6
1977	100.0	46.1	53.9	29.4	35.0	3.0	2.9	13.1	15.4	0.6	0.6
1978	100.0	45.7	54.3	29.9	36.1	3.0	2.7	12.2	14.8	0.7	0.7
1979	100.0	45.8	54.2	30.2	36.3	3.1	2.7	12.0	14.5	0.6	0.6
1980	100.0	45.6	54.4	30.1	36.3	2.9	2.7	12.1	14.8	0.4	0.6
1981	100.0	45.6	54.4	30.1	36.3	2.9	2.6	12.1	14.9	0.5	0.6
1982	100.0	45.9	54.1	30.2	36.1	3.4	2.9	11.9	14.6	0.4	0.5
1983	100.0	45.6	54.4	30.1	36.3	3.1	3.0	12.0	14.5	0.3	0.6
1984	100.0	45.2	54.8	30.1	36.4	2.8	2.9	12.1	15.0	0.3	0.5
1985	100.0	44.6	55.4	29.5	36.9	3.0	3.0	11.8	15.1	0.3	0.4
1986	100.0	43.7	56.3	28.7	37.4	3.1	3.4	11.7	15.0	0.2	0.5
1987	100.0	42.6	57.4	28.0	38.0	3.2	3.4	11.2	15.6	0.2	0.4
1988	100.0	41.9	58.1	27.6	38.6	2.8	3.5	11.4	15.6	0.2	0.4
1989	100.0	41.1	58.9	27.5	39.4	2.5	3.4	11.0	15.7	0.2	0.4
1990 ¹	100.0	40.9	59.1	27.2	39.5	2.5	3.4	11.0	15.8	0.2	0.4

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 4.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1990

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Enrollment								Percent distribution by type and control				
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990 ¹	1976	1980	1984	1988	1990 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All students													
Total	222,613	227,797	233,557	228,371	227,519	223,275	239,755	257,804	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	21,040	20,512	24,362	25,928	26,202	28,680	30,733	33,722	9.5	10.4	11.5	12.8	13.1
Total minority	194,626	197,852	199,601	188,205	188,769	188,365	200,086	215,977	87.4	84.2	82.1	83.5	83.8
Black, non-Hispanic	190,305	192,243	190,989	182,639	180,803	178,628	194,151	210,014	85.5	81.8	79.5	81.0	81.5
Hispanic	3,442	3,703	3,771	3,814	4,230	3,973	4,122	3,828	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	649	1,400	1,397	1,151	1,458	1,250	1,503	1,794	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	230	506	444	601	278	514	310	341	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	6,947	9,433	12,594	14,238	14,548	10,230	8,936	8,105	3.1	5.4	6.4	3.7	3.1
4-year													
Total	206,676	211,651	218,009	212,017	212,844	207,231	223,250	241,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	18,664	17,799	21,528	23,121	23,761	25,683	27,439	30,131	9.0	9.9	11.2	12.3	12.5
Total minority	181,232	184,758	184,066	174,789	174,662	171,407	186,968	202,978	87.7	84.4	82.1	83.7	84.2
Black, non-Hispanic	179,848	181,862	181,237	171,942	171,401	167,971	183,402	199,189	87.0	83.1	80.5	82.2	82.6
Hispanic	581	1,079	1,079	1,190	1,653	1,781	1,886	1,780	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	608	1,366	1,347	1,085	1,367	1,179	1,399	1,696	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	195	451	403	572	241	476	281	313	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	6,780	9,094	12,415	14,107	14,421	10,141	8,843	8,040	3.3	5.7	6.8	4.0	3.3
Public	143,528	150,168	155,085	151,472	151,289	147,631	158,606	171,969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	17,410	16,632	20,586	22,331	22,767	24,548	26,190	28,893	12.1	13.3	15.0	16.5	16.8
Total minority	122,894	127,645	126,362	119,764	118,958	116,928	127,202	138,068	85.6	81.5	78.6	80.2	80.3
Black, non-Hispanic	121,851	125,391	124,236	117,562	116,845	114,502	124,438	134,924	84.9	80.1	77.2	78.5	78.5
Hispanic	426	708	639	779	970	1,036	1,324	1,428	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	464	1,138	1,125	878	927	944	1,185	1,421	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	153	408	362	545	216	446	255	295	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	3,224	5,891	8,137	9,377	9,564	6,155	5,214	5,008	2.2	5.2	6.3	3.3	2.9
Private	63,148	61,483	62,924	60,545	61,555	59,600	64,644	69,180	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	1,254	1,167	942	790	994	1,135	1,249	1,238	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
Total minority	58,338	57,113	57,704	55,025	55,704	54,479	59,766	64,910	92.4	91.7	90.5	92.5	93.8
Black, non-Hispanic	57,997	56,471	57,001	54,380	54,556	53,469	58,964	64,265	91.8	90.6	88.6	91.2	92.9
Hispanic	155	371	440	411	583	745	562	352	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	144	228	222	207	440	235	214	275	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	42	43	41	27	25	30	26	18	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nonresident alien	3,556	3,203	4,278	4,730	4,857	3,986	3,629	3,032	5.6	6.8	7.9	5.6	4.4
2-year													
Total	15,937	16,146	15,548	16,354	14,675	16,044	16,505	16,655	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	2,376	2,713	2,834	2,807	2,441	2,997	3,294	3,591	14.9	18.2	16.6	20.0	21.6
Total minority	13,394	13,094	12,535	13,416	12,107	12,958	13,118	12,999	84.0	80.6	82.5	79.5	78.0
Black, non-Hispanic	10,457	10,381	9,752	10,697	9,402	10,657	10,749	10,825	65.6	62.7	64.1	65.1	65.0
Hispanic	2,861	2,624	2,692	2,624	2,577	2,192	2,236	2,048	18.0	17.3	17.6	13.5	12.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	41	34	50	66	91	71	104	98	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	55	41	29	37	38	29	28	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	167	339	179	131	127	89	93	65	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Public	13,308	13,069	13,132	14,399	12,827	14,417	15,066	15,077	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	2,344	2,660	2,822	2,791	2,439	2,982	3,279	3,585	17.6	21.5	19.0	21.8	23.8
Total minority	10,844	10,268	10,203	11,525	10,303	11,354	11,712	11,454	81.5	77.7	80.3	77.7	76.0
Black, non-Hispanic	7,919	7,596	7,425	8,806	7,600	9,053	9,348	9,280	59.5	56.5	59.3	62.0	61.6
Hispanic	2,858	2,605	2,688	2,624	2,577	2,192	2,236	2,048	21.5	20.5	20.1	14.8	13.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	28	49	66	89	71	99	98	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34	39	41	29	37	38	29	28	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	120	141	107	83	85	81	75	38	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
Private	2,629	3,077	2,416	1,955	1,848	1,627	1,439	1,578	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	32	53	12	16	2	15	15	6	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.4
Total minority	2,550	2,826	2,332	1,891	1,804	1,604	1,406	1,545	97.0	96.5	97.6	97.7	97.9
Black, non-Hispanic	2,538	2,785	2,327	1,891	1,802	1,604	1,401	1,545	96.5	96.3	97.5	97.4	97.9
Hispanic	3	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	6	1	—	2	—	5	—	0.3	(²)	0.1	0.3	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	—
Nonresident alien	47	198	72	48	42	8	18	27	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.7

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.² Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 5.—Fall enrollment in all institutions and historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1990

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	All institutions of higher education				Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total enrollment							
	1976	1980	1988	1990 ¹	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All students												
Total	10,985,614	12,083,460	13,043,118	13,710,150	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
White, non-Hispanic	9,076,131	9,833,012	10,283,176	10,674,784	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total minority	1,690,803	1,948,816	2,398,764	2,638,778	11.5	11.1	10.1	9.1	9.0	8.2	8.3	8.2
Black, non-Hispanic	1,033,025	1,106,750	1,129,580	1,223,303	18.4	18.2	17.3	16.6	16.8	16.5	17.2	17.2
Hispanic	383,790	471,717	679,962	758,054	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	197,878	286,446	496,688	554,803	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76,110	83,903	92,534	102,618	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	218,680	301,632	361,178	396,588	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.0	2.5	2.0
4-year												
Total	7,106,502	7,565,401	8,175,008	8,529,132	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
White, non-Hispanic	5,998,982	6,274,542	6,581,628	6,756,844	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total minority	931,014	1,049,938	1,291,833	1,450,202	19.5	19.0	17.5	16.3	15.5	14.3	14.5	14.0
Black, non-Hispanic	603,732	634,299	656,307	714,571	29.8	29.7	28.6	28.1	27.8	27.3	27.9	27.9
Hispanic	173,612	216,633	296,026	344,485	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	118,717	162,097	297,404	342,976	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34,953	36,909	42,096	48,170	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Nonresident alien	176,506	240,921	301,547	322,086	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	3.5	2.9	2.5
Public	4,892,942	5,127,641	5,543,987	5,802,877	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
White, non-Hispanic	4,120,184	4,243,017	4,454,845	4,594,718	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total minority	666,712	740,788	907,713	1,014,451	18.4	18.5	17.1	15.8	14.9	13.8	14.0	13.6
Black, non-Hispanic	421,753	438,177	448,487	487,245	28.9	29.5	28.4	27.9	27.4	27.0	27.7	27.7
Hispanic	129,283	156,394	215,798	250,390	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	87,488	117,175	210,156	238,521	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28,188	29,042	33,272	38,295	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.8
Nonresident alien	106,046	143,836	181,429	193,708	3.0	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	3.5	2.9	2.6
Private	2,213,560	2,437,760	2,631,021	2,726,255	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
White, non-Hispanic	1,878,798	2,031,525	2,126,783	2,162,126	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total minority	264,302	309,150	384,120	435,751	22.1	20.2	18.7	17.4	17.0	15.8	15.6	14.9
Black, non-Hispanic	181,979	196,122	207,820	227,326	31.9	30.2	29.1	28.4	28.7	27.9	28.4	28.3
Hispanic	44,329	60,239	80,228	94,095	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	31,229	44,922	87,248	104,455	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6,765	7,867	8,824	9,875	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Nonresident alien	70,460	97,085	120,118	128,378	5.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.4
2-year												
Total	3,879,112	4,516,059	4,868,110	5,181,018	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	3,077,149	3,558,470	3,701,548	3,917,940	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total minority	759,789	898,878	1,106,931	1,188,576	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Black, non-Hispanic	429,293	472,451	473,273	508,732	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1
Hispanic	210,178	255,084	383,936	413,569	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	79,161	124,349	199,284	211,827	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.1	(²)	0.1	(²)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41,157	46,994	50,438	54,448	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	42,174	60,711	59,631	74,502	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public	3,748,095	4,328,782	4,612,388	4,937,663	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	2,974,337	3,413,077	3,508,988	3,744,829	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total minority	734,534	855,366	1,046,978	1,121,775	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Black, non-Hispanic	409,459	437,893	432,601	465,116	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0
Hispanic	207,535	249,756	371,069	397,868	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	78,228	122,535	195,533	206,836	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.1	(²)	0.1	(²)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	39,312	45,182	47,775	51,955	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	39,224	60,339	56,422	71,059	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private	131,017	189,277	255,722	243,355	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
White, non-Hispanic	102,812	145,393	192,560	173,111	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Total minority	25,255	43,512	59,953	66,801	10.1	8.0	5.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic	19,834	34,558	40,672	43,616	12.8	10.0	6.7	5.1	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.5
Hispanic	2,643	5,328	12,867	15,701	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	933	1,814	3,751	4,991	0.9	0.7	0.1	—	(²)	—	0.1	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,845	1,812	2,663	2,493	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonresident alien	2,950	372	3,209	3,443	1.6	5.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.² Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 6.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by level, sex, and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1990

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Year				Percentage distribution by level enrolled			
	1976	1980	1988	1990 ¹	1976	1980	1988	1990 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All students								
Total	222,613	233,557	239,755	257,804	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	104,669	106,387	100,561	105,538	47.0	45.6	41.9	40.9
Women	117,944	127,170	139,194	152,266	53.0	54.4	58.1	59.1
White, non-Hispanic	21,040	24,362	30,733	33,722	9.5	10.4	12.8	13.1
Men	11,654	11,638	13,160	13,948	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4
Women	9,386	12,724	17,573	19,774	4.2	5.4	7.3	7.7
Black, non-Hispanic	190,305	190,989	194,151	210,014	85.5	81.8	81.0	81.5
Men	84,492	81,818	78,268	83,536	38.0	35.0	32.6	32.4
Women	105,813	109,171	115,883	126,478	47.5	46.7	48.3	49.1
Hispanic	3,442	3,771	4,122	3,828	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
Men	2,589	2,499	2,233	1,952	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Women	853	1,272	1,889	1,876	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	649	1,397	1,503	1,794	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
Men	458	947	930	1,076	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Women	191	450	573	718	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	230	444	310	341	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Men	126	221	130	134	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women	104	223	180	207	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	6,947	12,594	8,936	8,105	3.1	5.4	3.7	3.1
Men	5,350	9,264	5,840	4,892	2.4	4.0	2.4	1.9
Women	1,597	3,330	3,096	3,213	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Undergraduate								
Total	201,368	212,276	216,635	233,512	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	94,739	96,633	91,142	96,319	47.0	45.5	42.1	41.2
Women	106,629	115,643	125,493	137,193	53.0	54.5	57.9	58.8
White, non-Hispanic	16,565	20,689	25,077	27,009	8.2	9.7	11.6	11.6
Men	9,429	9,962	11,077	11,608	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0
Women	7,136	10,727	14,000	15,401	3.5	5.1	6.5	6.6
Black, non-Hispanic	175,411	176,082	179,814	195,555	87.1	82.9	83.0	83.7
Men	78,192	75,745	73,138	78,687	38.8	35.7	33.8	33.7
Women	97,219	100,337	106,676	116,868	48.3	47.3	49.2	50.0
Hispanic	3,286	3,596	3,792	3,425	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Men	2,466	2,387	2,054	1,748	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
Women	820	1,209	1,738	1,677	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	554	1,040	1,168	1,260	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Men	394	683	716	742	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Women	160	357	452	518	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	207	410	251	299	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Men	115	205	109	121	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women	92	205	142	178	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	5,345	10,459	6,533	5,964	2.7	4.9	3.0	2.6
Men	4,143	7,651	4,048	3,413	2.1	3.6	1.9	1.5
Women	1,202	2,808	2,485	2,551	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
Graduate								
Total	18,287	17,582	19,768	20,716	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	7,759	7,358	7,452	7,235	42.4	41.8	37.7	34.9
Women	10,528	10,224	12,316	13,481	57.6	58.2	62.3	65.1
White, non-Hispanic	4,008	3,170	5,059	6,079	21.9	18.0	25.6	29.3
Men	1,827	1,323	1,685	1,923	10.0	7.5	8.5	9.3
Women	2,181	1,847	3,374	4,156	11.9	10.5	17.1	20.1
Black, non-Hispanic	12,740	12,024	12,074	12,060	69.7	68.4	61.1	58.2
Men	4,792	4,277	3,905	3,646	26.2	24.3	19.8	17.6
Women	7,948	7,747	8,169	8,414	43.5	44.1	41.3	40.6
Hispanic	46	95	177	214	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0
Men	31	48	70	82	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Women	15	47	107	132	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	314	265	459	0.4	1.8	1.3	2.2
Men	52	230	163	283	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.4
Women	27	84	102	176	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	22	46	39	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Men	4	7	12	11	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1
Women	7	15	34	28	(2)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonresident alien	1,403	1,957	2,147	1,865	7.7	11.1	10.9	9.0
Men	1,053	1,473	1,617	1,290	5.8	8.4	8.2	6.2
Women	350	484	530	575	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
First-professional								
Total	2,958	3,699	3,352	3,576	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2,171	2,396	1,967	1,984	73.4	64.8	58.7	55.5
Women	787	1,303	1,385	1,592	26.6	35.2	41.3	44.5
White, non-Hispanic	467	503	597	634	15.8	13.6	17.8	17.7
Men	398	353	398	417	13.5	9.5	11.9	11.7
Women	69	150	199	217	2.3	4.1	5.9	6.1
Black, non-Hispanic	2,154	2,883	2,263	2,399	72.8	77.9	67.5	67.1
Men	1,508	1,796	1,225	1,203	51.0	48.6	36.5	33.6
Women	646	1,087	1,038	1,196	21.8	29.4	31.0	33.4
Hispanic	110	80	153	189	3.7	2.2	4.6	5.3
Men	92	64	109	122	3.1	1.7	3.3	3.4
Women	18	16	44	67	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	43	70	75	0.5	1.2	2.1	2.1
Men	12	34	51	51	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.4
Women	4	9	19	24	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	12	13	3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Men	7	9	9	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Women	5	3	4	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(2)
Nonresident alien	199	178	256	276	6.7	4.8	7.6	7.7
Men	154	140	175	189	5.2	3.8	5.2	5.3
Women	45	38	81	87	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.4

¹ Preliminary data.² Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 7.—Full-time fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex: 1976 to 1990

Year	Total	White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian American or Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Nonresident alien	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1976	180,059	6,352	3,886	72,562	88,379	1,655	537	390	148	79	67	4,756	1,248
1978	176,243	5,369	3,845	68,076	88,082	1,463	678	549	208	154	107	6,050	1,662
1980	180,521	5,352	4,520	68,735	88,421	1,368	772	699	229	126	102	7,942	2,255
1982	170,611	4,997	4,847	64,862	81,873	1,010	696	410	195	135	142	8,817	2,627
1984	168,616	5,167	4,821	62,883	81,639	1,187	891	705	260	78	82	8,182	2,721
1986	167,825	5,764	6,215	62,118	82,499	1,179	1,036	453	234	119	122	5,912	2,174
1988	180,215	6,088	6,766	65,246	92,320	1,108	1,008	600	294	83	94	4,415	2,193
1990 ¹	195,437	6,762	8,141	70,181	101,338	994	977	675	397	69	96	3,559	2,248

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 8.—Part-time fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex: 1976 to 1990

Year	Total	White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian American or Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Nonresident alien	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1976	42,554	5,302	5,500	11,930	17,434	934	316	68	43	47	37	594	349
1978	51,554	5,420	5,878	14,376	21,709	1,072	490	485	158	171	74	1,031	690
1980	53,036	6,286	8,204	13,083	20,750	1,131	500	248	221	95	121	1,322	1,075
1982	57,760	7,133	8,951	14,012	21,892	1,376	732	285	261	126	198	1,734	1,060
1984	58,903	6,661	9,173	14,128	22,703	1,311	841	251	242	55	63	2,215	1,260
1986	55,450	6,801	9,900	12,158	21,853	1,072	686	284	279	116	157	1,547	597
1988	59,540	7,072	10,807	13,022	23,563	1,125	881	330	279	47	86	1,425	903
1990 ¹	62,367	7,186	11,633	13,355	25,140	958	899	401	321	65	111	1,333	965

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 9.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and level enrolled: 1988 and 1990

Institution	State	1988				1990 ¹			
		Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	—	239,755	216,635	19,768	3,352	257,804	233,512	20,716	3,576
Alabama A&M University	AL	4,244	3,155	1,089	—	4,886	3,701	1,185	—
Alabama State University	AL	4,045	3,699	346	—	4,587	4,178	409	—
Bishop State Junior College	AL	1,824	1,824	—	—	2,057	2,057	—	—
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	307	307	—	—	279	279	—	—
Carver State Technical College	AL	525	525	—	—	535	535	—	—
Concordia College	AL	343	343	—	—	380	380	—	—
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	694	694	—	—	852	852	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	1,105	1,105	—	—	1,711	1,711	—	—
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	616	616	—	—	584	584	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	1,233	1,233	—	—	1,266	1,266	—	—
Selma University ³	AL	316	316	—	—	316	316	—	—
Stillman College	AL	771	771	—	—	770	770	—	—
Talladega College	AL	528	528	—	—	667	666	1	—
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	703	703	—	—	783	783	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	3,401	3,011	160	230	3,510	3,166	130	214
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	268	268	—	—	291	291	—	—
Philander Smith College ³	AR	594	594	—	—	594	594	—	—
Shorter College	AR	151	151	—	—	135	135	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	3,333	3,333	—	—	3,672	3,666	6	—
Delaware State College	DE	2,510	2,211	299	—	2,606	2,343	263	—
Howard University ³	DC	11,617	9,011	1,582	1,024	11,617	9,011	1,582	1,024
University of the District of Columbia	DC	11,263	10,546	717	—	11,990	11,280	710	—
Bethune-Cookman College	FL	1,860	1,860	—	—	2,342	2,341	1	—
Edward Waters College ³	FL	597	597	—	—	597	597	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	6,396	6,117	257	22	8,344	7,915	402	27
Florida Memorial College	FL	2,462	2,462	—	—	2,251	2,251	—	—
Albany State College	GA	2,104	1,888	216	—	2,405	2,146	259	—
Clark Atlanta University ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	3,508	2,539	969	—
Atlanta University ⁴	GA	1,023	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—
Clark College ⁴	GA	2,128	2,128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Valley State College	GA	1,915	1,748	167	—	2,158	1,933	225	—
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	260	—	35	225	294	—	14	280
Morehouse College	GA	2,690	2,690	—	—	2,720	2,720	—	—
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	137	—	—	137	145	—	—	145
Morris Brown College	GA	1,355	1,355	—	—	2,049	2,049	—	—
Paine College ³	GA	606	606	—	—	606	606	—	—
Savannah State College	GA	1,904	1,822	82	—	2,319	2,213	106	—
Spelman College	GA	1,742	1,742	—	—	1,710	1,710	—	—
Kentucky State University	KY	2,218	2,111	107	—	2,506	2,419	87	—
Dillard University	LA	1,400	1,400	—	—	1,998	1,998	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	6,003	5,518	485	—	6,485	5,896	589	—
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	8,968	7,821	779	368	8,941	7,795	781	365
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	3,434	3,331	103	—	4,064	3,917	147	—
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	1,229	1,229	—	—	1,020	1,020	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	2,528	2,226	292	10	2,943	2,624	301	18
Bowie State University	MD	3,325	2,264	1,061	—	4,188	2,879	1,309	—
Coppin State College	MD	2,246	1,923	323	—	2,578	2,325	253	—
Morgan State University	MD	4,066	3,604	462	—	4,693	4,163	530	—
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	1,559	1,484	75	—	2,067	1,925	142	—
Lewis College of Business	MI	291	291	—	—	233	233	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	2,757	2,512	245	—	2,863	2,640	223	—
Coahoma Junior College	MS	1,407	1,407	—	—	1,351	1,351	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	706	706	—	—	668	668	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	6,777	5,688	1,089	—	6,837	5,793	1,044	—
Mary Holmes College	MS	519	519	—	—	742	742	—	—
Mississippi Industrial College ²	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	1,756	1,750	6	—	1,873	1,868	5	—
Natchez Junior College ⁵	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute ²	MS	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rust College	MS	925	925	—	—	1,021	1,021	—	—
Tougaloo College	MS	794	794	—	—	956	956	—	—

Table 9.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and level enrolled: 1988 and 1990—Continued

Institution	State	1988				1990 ¹			
		Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	1,725	1,725	—	—	1,973	1,973	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	2,743	2,470	273	—	3,619	3,242	377	—
Barber-Scotia College ³	NC	422	422	—	—	422	422	—	—
Bennett College	NC	615	615	—	—	586	586	—	—
Elizabeth City State University	NC	1,641	1,641	—	—	1,746	1,746	—	—
Fayetteville State University	NC	2,726	2,307	419	—	3,337	2,630	707	—
Johnson College Smith University	NC	1,197	1,197	—	—	1,182	1,182	—	—
Livingstone College	NC	558	558	—	—	682	682	—	—
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	6,297	5,532	765	—	6,595	5,726	869	—
North Carolina Central University	NC	5,182	3,898	1,028	256	5,482	4,182	975	325
St. Augustine's College	NC	1,788	1,788	—	—	1,900	1,900	—	—
Shaw University	NC	1,507	1,507	—	—	1,846	1,846	—	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	2,532	2,532	—	—	2,517	2,517	—	—
Central State University	OH	2,515	2,515	—	—	2,886	2,886	—	—
Wilberforce University	OH	767	767	—	—	809	809	—	—
Langston University	OK	2,308	2,308	—	—	2,792	2,753	39	—
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	1,361	1,160	201	—	1,738	1,330	408	—
Lincoln University	PA	1,251	1,053	198	—	1,374	1,180	194	—
Allen University ³	SC	233	233	—	—	233	233	—	—
Benedict College	SC	1,448	1,448	—	—	1,478	1,478	—	—
Claflin College	SC	742	742	—	—	913	913	—	—
Clinton Junior College	SC	88	88	—	—	88	88	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	699	699	—	—	617	617	—	—
Friendship Junior College ²	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	774	774	—	—	760	760	—	—
South Carolina State College	SC	4,399	3,864	535	—	4,822	4,615	207	—
Voorhees College	SC	587	587	—	—	566	566	—	—
Fisk University	TN	774	748	26	—	911	886	25	—
Knoxville College ⁶	TN	1,310	1,310	—	—	1,266	1,266	—	—
Lane College	TN	541	541	—	—	530	530	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	1,130	1,130	—	—	1,066	1,066	—	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	677	—	134	543	623	—	138	485
Morristown College ⁶	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	7,352	6,710	642	—	7,393	6,347	1,046	—
Bishop College ²	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	506	506	—	—	714	714	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	TX	538	538	—	—	598	598	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	517	517	—	—	997	997	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	5,640	4,921	719	—	4,990	4,386	604	—
St. Philip's College	TX	5,867	5,867	—	—	5,204	5,204	—	—
Southwestern Christian College	TX	275	275	—	—	225	225	—	—
Texas College	TX	410	410	—	—	478	478	—	—
Texas Southern University	TX	8,666	6,498	1,749	419	9,427	7,480	1,378	569
Wiley College	TX	369	369	—	—	463	463	—	—
Hampton University ³	VA	5,305	4,802	503	—	5,305	4,802	503	—
Norfolk State University	VA	8,123	7,393	730	—	8,008	7,078	930	—
St. Paul's College	VA	555	555	—	—	574	574	—	—
Virginia College ²	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	3,855	3,211	644	—	3,988	3,493	495	—
Virginia Union University	VA	1,248	1,130	—	118	1,298	1,165	9	124
Bluefield State College	WV	2,487	2,487	—	—	2,702	2,702	—	—
West Virginia State College	WV	4,509	4,509	—	—	4,834	4,834	—	—
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	2,471	2,269	202	—	1,684	1,545	139	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

² School closed.

³ Estimate based on 1988 enrollment.

⁴ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.

⁵ School is no longer eligible for listing.

⁶ Knoxville College has two campuses. In 1989, Morristown College was annexed by Knoxville College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 10.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1990

Institution	State	Year established	Control	1976		1978		1980	
				Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	—	—	—	222,613	117,944	227,797	123,581	233,557	127,170
**Alabama A&M University	AL	1875	Public 4-year	4,564	2,246	4,425	2,056	4,380	2,104
Alabama State University ²	AL	1874	Public 4-year	4,153	2,455	4,794	2,844	4,066	2,416
Bishop State Community College ³	AL	1927	Public 2-year	1,649	920	1,500	956	1,425	955
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	1965	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver State Technical College	AL	1962	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College ⁴	AL	1922	Private 2-year	137	70	228	170	243	182
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ⁵	AL	1889	Private 4-year	346	165	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	1961	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College ⁶	AL	1965	Public 2-year	1,345	870	1,271	913	1,056	728
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ⁷	AL	1893	Private 2-year	126	76	160	89	96	42
Miles College	AL	1905	Private 4-year	1,469	739	1,283	704	1,014	528
Oakwood College ⁸	AL	1896	Private 4-year	1,171	652	1,266	654	1,303	751
Selma University	AL	1878	Private 4-year	650	324	632	371	501	276
Stillman College ⁹	AL	1876	Private 4-year	857	497	607	360	558	317
Talladega College ¹⁰	AL	1867	Private 4-year	625	406	705	481	797	576
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	1966	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
**Tuskegee University ¹¹	AL	1881	Private 4-year	3,571	1,797	3,298	1,708	3,736	1,930
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	1901	Private 4-year	583	173	445	182	298	146
Philander Smith College	AR	1877	Private 4-year	592	249	550	248	590	282
Shorter College	AR	1886	Private 2-year	199	98	172	92	164	72
**University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff ¹²	AR	1873	Public 4-year	3,062	1,653	2,998	1,730	3,064	1,750
**Delaware State College	DE	1891	Public 4-year	1,844	885	2,153	1,031	2,084	1,096
Howard University ¹³	DC	1867	Private 4-year	9,815	4,708	10,339	5,066	11,321	5,845
**University of the District of Columbia ¹⁴	DC	1851	Public 4-year	1,322	966	13,661	7,634	13,900	7,698
Bethune-Cookman College ¹⁵	FL	1904	Private 4-year	1,517	855	1,791	1,045	1,738	1,045
Edward Waters College ¹⁶	FL	1866	Private 4-year	743	417	660	406	836	548
**Florida A&M University ¹⁷	FL	1877	Public 4-year	5,779	2,913	5,882	2,987	5,371	2,726
Florida Memorial College ¹⁸	FL	1879	Private 4-year	412	177	797	428	950	502
Albany State College	GA	1903	Public 4-year	2,222	1,289	1,750	1,066	1,555	897
Clark Atlanta University ¹⁹	GA	1989	Private 4-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlanta University ²⁰	GA	1865	Private 4-year	1,177	656	1,227	658	1,371	706
Clark College ²¹	GA	1869	Private 4-year	1,792	1,135	1,849	1,216	2,107	1,397
**Fort Valley State College ²²	GA	1895	Public 4-year	1,869	910	1,872	973	1,814	983
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	1958	Private 4-year	227	31	288	41	273	36
Morehouse College	GA	1867	Private 4-year	1,402	0	1,659	0	2,006	28
Morehouse School of Medicine ²³	GA	1978	Private 4-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris Brown College ²⁴	GA	1881	Private 4-year	1,579	806	1,684	950	1,611	983
Paine College	GA	1882	Private 4-year	775	472	817	563	748	473
Savannah State College ²⁵	GA	1890	Public 4-year	2,847	1,713	2,229	1,291	2,110	1,090
Spelman College ²⁶	GA	1881	Private 4-year	1,289	1,289	1,262	1,262	1,366	1,366
**Kentucky State University	KY	1886	Public 4-year	2,389	1,167	2,196	1,045	2,336	1,236
Dillard University ²⁷	LA	1869	Private 4-year	1,186	875	1,217	891	1,208	902
Grambling State University ²⁸	LA	1901	Public 4-year	4,048	2,144	3,623	1,968	3,549	1,797
**Southern University and A&M College,									
Baton Rouge	LA	1880	Public 4-year	8,995	4,970	8,061	4,424	8,372	4,409
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	1959	Public 4-year	3,311	1,928	2,710	1,748	2,574	1,733
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier									
City Campus	LA	1964	Public 2-year	974	580	692	481	723	507
Xavier University of Louisiana ²⁹	LA	1915	Private 4-year	1,846	1,086	1,895	1,166	2,004	1,277
Bowie State University ³⁰	MD	1865	Public 4-year	2,845	1,598	2,722	1,545	2,757	1,619
Coppin State College ³¹	MD	1900	Public 4-year	2,949	2,122	2,874	2,114	2,541	1,838
Morgan State University	MD	1867	Public 4-year	6,254	3,333	5,209	2,891	5,050	2,851
**University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	1886	Public 4-year	994	451	1,057	462	1,073	543
Lewis College of Business ³²	MI	1874	Private 2-year	225	180	560	431	487	392
**Alcorn State University	MS	1871	Public 4-year	2,603	1,476	2,296	1,365	2,341	1,346
Coahoma Community College ³³	MS	1949	Public 2-year	1,446	696	1,425	837	1,394	984
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus ³⁴	MS	1954	Public 2-year	994	544	834	492	1,005	575
Jackson State University	MS	1877	Public 4-year	7,928	4,283	7,646	4,274	7,099	4,078
Mary Holmes College	MS	1892	Private 2-year	624	279	655	333	422	218
Mississippi Industrial College ³⁵	MS	1905	Private 4-year	314	162	270	150	239	139
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	1946	Public 4-year	3,228	1,718	2,899	1,629	2,564	1,461
Natchez Junior College ³⁶	MS	1884	Private 2-year	19	16	62	56	—	—
Prentiss Institute ³⁷	MS	1907	Private 2-year	139	80	81	50	146	83
Rust College	MS	1866	Private 4-year	883	555	725	503	715	434
Tougaloo College ³⁸	MS	1869	Private 4-year	810	541	960	634	886	598

Table 10.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex:
1976 to 1990—Continued

1982		1984		1986		1988		1989		1990 ¹	
Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
228,371	123,474	227,519	124,696	223,275	125,752	239,755	139,194	249,096	146,612	257,804	152,266
4,126	1,936	4,109	1,838	3,928	1,955	4,244	2,247	4,501	2,499	4,886	2,723
4,044	2,245	3,787	2,084	3,540	2,049	4,045	2,385	4,456	2,665	4,587	2,681
1,619	1,075	1,587	1,049	1,664	1,135	1,824	1,304	1,857	1,283	2,057	1,371
—	—	—	—	375	227	307	185	284	159	279	145
—	—	—	—	455	251	525	321	450	243	535	335
181	123	326	223	410	320	343	271	378	282	380	284
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	733	304	694	281	677	303	852	373
1,834	958	1,552	902	1,381	867	1,105	737	1,470	885	1,711	1,041
95	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
736	344	582	319	461	255	616	329	616	329	584	322
1,418	732	1,330	700	947	504	1,233	718	1,224	713	1,266	727
342	211	351	189	207	71	316	134	242	104	316	134
523	298	731	400	791	489	771	520	774	530	770	534
539	324	503	306	577	373	528	356	615	379	667	388
—	—	—	—	707	405	703	349	716	403	783	517
3,440	1,707	3,275	1,668	3,070	1,547	3,401	1,743	3,487	1,824	3,510	1,839
174	74	150	70	233	120	268	157	256	136	291	166
461	245	549	217	572	293	594	320	622	376	594	320
120	49	78	25	120	86	151	63	91	58	135	77
2,731	1,554	2,640	1,553	2,921	1,802	3,333	2,017	3,531	2,169	3,672	2,237
2,151	1,129	2,209	1,187	2,327	1,357	2,510	1,459	2,603	1,503	2,606	1,469
11,445	5,985	11,454	6,197	11,053	6,103	11,617	6,682	11,222	6,465	11,617	6,682
14,105	7,998	12,832	7,061	11,098	6,172	11,263	6,296	11,869	6,884	11,990	6,922
1,636	960	1,708	983	1,815	1,086	1,860	1,127	2,145	1,273	2,342	1,444
859	573	748	444	748	444	597	357	643	403	597	357
4,825	2,426	5,269	2,709	5,411	2,907	6,396	3,560	7,460	4,168	8,344	4,738
931	517	1,760	820	1,962	1,124	2,462	1,411	2,106	1,264	2,251	1,508
1,896	1,125	1,893	1,157	1,902	1,214	2,104	1,357	2,306	1,510	2,405	1,581
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,292	2,224	3,508	2,367
1,080	533	1,023	560	1,074	615	1,023	577	—	—	—	—
1,966	1,312	1,879	1,241	1,230	820	2,128	1,426	—	—	—	—
1,735	919	1,837	988	1,811	1,031	1,915	1,094	2,097	1,258	2,158	1,294
298	47	311	58	307	58	260	55	277	69	294	75
1,933	0	2,056	0	2,122	9	2,690	5	2,606	5	2,720	0
64	36	127	58	132	62	137	69	145	70	145	72
1,326	863	1,086	674	1,355	824	1,355	824	1,805	1,065	2,049	1,181
817	541	752	512	789	485	606	400	580	391	606	400
2,115	1,126	2,011	1,086	1,694	910	1,904	1,047	2,043	1,205	2,319	1,328
1,458	1,458	1,604	1,604	1,685	1,685	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,710	1,710
2,199	1,240	2,066	1,130	2,205	1,240	2,218	1,268	2,188	1,242	2,506	1,467
1,142	822	1,214	940	1,275	980	1,400	1,101	1,562	1,231	1,998	1,496
3,970	2,052	4,767	2,534	5,224	2,821	6,003	3,431	6,205	3,660	6,485	3,901
9,125	4,748	9,784	4,939	9,170	4,828	8,968	5,066	8,564	4,908	8,941	5,165
2,622	1,807	2,870	1,915	3,302	2,203	3,434	2,315	3,534	2,433	4,064	2,785
694	431	621	415	756	535	1,229	886	1,043	780	1,020	717
2,176	1,439	2,071	1,371	1,991	1,303	2,528	1,731	2,906	2,023	2,943	2,044
2,233	1,313	2,361	1,382	2,867	1,688	3,325	2,061	3,748	2,316	4,188	2,615
2,310	1,665	2,434	1,712	2,315	1,543	2,246	1,520	2,229	1,507	2,578	1,690
4,720	2,497	4,208	2,254	3,752	2,043	4,066	2,246	4,399	2,513	4,693	2,655
1,214	638	1,230	669	1,331	717	1,559	879	1,828	960	2,067	1,042
515	370	377	291	348	280	291	242	319	260	233	181
2,442	1,351	2,395	1,359	2,329	1,353	2,757	1,664	2,847	1,717	2,863	1,629
1,799	906	1,457	825	1,362	776	1,407	904	1,478	1,001	1,351	902
1,004	580	640	403	691	390	706	441	554	347	668	430
6,523	3,668	6,088	3,357	6,319	3,531	6,777	3,933	7,152	4,225	6,837	4,047
428	215	704	454	344	208	519	337	622	393	742	444
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,238	1,230	2,396	1,362	2,002	1,169	1,756	1,028	1,691	1,000	1,873	1,104
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153	104	90	45	125	83	47	32	38	24	—	—
826	522	870	537	915	594	925	607	940	605	1,021	617
775	561	775	561	902	635	794	571	948	690	956	700

Table 10.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1990—Continued

Institution	State	Year established	Control	1976		1978		1980	
				Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harris-Stowe State College ³⁹	MO	1857	Public 4-year	1,248	862	1,102	827	1,175	832
**Lincoln University ⁴⁰	MO	1866	Public 4-year	2,341	1,037	2,332	1,047	2,651	1,202
Barber-Scotia College ⁴¹	NC	1867	Private 4-year	526	289	401	247	317	191
Bennett College ⁴²	NC	1873	Private 4-year	618	618	614	614	620	620
Elizabeth City State University ⁴³	NC	1891	Public 4-year	1,651	929	1,584	908	1,488	836
Fayetteville State University ⁴⁴	NC	1877	Public 4-year	1,940	1,114	2,125	1,268	2,465	1,440
Johnson College Smith University	NC	1867	Private 4-year	1,599	805	1,473	766	1,379	740
Livingstone College	NC	1879	Private 4-year	909	400	921	448	879	366
**North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	1891	Public 4-year	5,515	2,675	5,385	2,580	5,510	2,473
North Carolina Central University ⁴⁵	NC	1910	Public 4-year	4,782	2,849	4,810	2,919	4,910	3,013
St. Augustine's College	NC	1867	Private 4-year	1,641	997	1,762	1,003	1,861	1,063
Shaw University	NC	1865	Private 4-year	1,453	648	1,263	549	1,523	749
Winston-Salem State University ⁴⁶	NC	1892	Public 4-year	2,094	1,277	2,204	1,329	2,220	1,313
Central State University ⁴⁷	OH	1887	Public 4-year	2,182	1,084	2,414	1,171	3,031	1,554
Wilberforce University ⁴⁸	OH	1856	Private 4-year	1,109	493	1,026	473	1,082	558
**Langston University ⁴⁹	OK	1897	Public 4-year	1,128	503	942	391	1,179	497
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania ⁵⁰	PA	1837	Public 4-year	2,848	1,289	2,637	1,345	2,426	1,249
Lincoln University ⁵¹	PA	1854	Public 4-year	1,104	537	1,132	513	1,294	665
Allen University ⁵²	SC	1870	Private 4-year	543	275	419	213	410	210
Benedict College	SC	1870	Private 4-year	1,982	1,267	1,761	1,152	1,426	914
Claflin College ⁵³	SC	1869	Private 4-year	1,005	640	852	560	739	481
Clinton Junior College ⁵⁴	SC	1894	Private 2-year	208	81	122	34	116	54
Denmark Technical College ⁵⁵	SC	1948	Public 2-year	—	—	565	239	669	317
Friendship College ⁵⁶	SC	1891	Private 2-year	193	56	166	46	343	141
Morris College	SC	1908	Private 4-year	638	368	637	386	626	372
**South Carolina State College	SC	1896	Public 4-year	3,678	2,127	3,437	1,999	3,929	2,192
Voorhees College ⁵⁷	SC	1897	Private 4-year	1,050	617	794	487	613	390
Fisk University ⁵⁸	TN	1867	Private 4-year	1,279	761	1,150	721	1,009	682
Knoxville College ⁵⁹	TN	1875	Private 4-year	837	435	713	343	557	205
Lane College ⁶⁰	TN	1882	Private 4-year	701	341	673	345	757	378
Le Moyne-Owen College ⁶¹	TN	1862	Private 4-year	1,118	677	990	637	1,063	690
Meharry Medical College ⁶²	TN	1876	Private 4-year	886	362	1,038	445	817	298
Morristown College ⁶³	TN	1881	Private 2-year	176	79	149	68	114	45
**Tennessee State University ⁶⁴	TN	1912	Public 4-year	5,480	2,919	5,537	2,855	8,318	4,435
Bishop College ⁶⁵	TX	1881	Private 4-year	1,664	694	1,569	708	945	273
Huston-Tillotson College ⁶⁶	TX	1876	Private 4-year	717	268	616	271	692	290
Jarvis Christian College ⁶⁷	TX	1912	Private 4-year	526	257	480	237	619	307
Paul Quinn College ⁶⁸	TX	1872	Private 4-year	537	236	421	195	438	230
**Prairie View A&M University	TX	1876	Public 4-year	5,118	2,660	5,101	2,667	6,592	3,542
St. Philip's College	TX	1927	Public 2-year	6,900	2,034	6,782	2,218	6,860	2,308
Southwestern Christian College ⁶⁹	TX	1949	Private 4-year	341	154	471	138	285	146
Texas College	TX	1894	Private 4-year	725	377	468	241	476	218
Texas Southern University ⁷⁰	TX	1947	Public 4-year	9,170	4,350	8,802	4,261	8,100	3,564
Wiley College	TX	1873	Private 4-year	599	293	615	319	664	328
Hampton University ⁷¹	VA	1868	Private 4-year	2,805	1,714	2,808	1,738	3,230	1,930
Norfolk State University ⁷²	VA	1935	Public 4-year	6,956	4,074	7,283	4,146	7,286	4,324
St. Paul's College	VA	1888	Private 4-year	626	331	615	313	645	322
Virginia College ⁷³	VA	1886	Private 2-year	242	91	251	88	—	—
**Virginia State University ⁷⁴	VA	1882	Public 4-year	5,229	2,963	4,475	2,518	4,668	2,645
Virginia Union University	VA	1865	Private 4-year	1,424	704	1,178	618	1,361	682
Bluefield State College	WV	1895	Public 4-year	1,735	774	2,283	1,173	2,742	1,456
West Virginia State College	WV	1891	Public 4-year	4,001	1,813	3,678	1,874	4,353	2,413
**University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus ⁷⁵	VI	1962	Public 4-year	2,122	1,350	1,848	1,266	2,148	1,533

Table 10.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex:
1976 to 1990—Continued

1982		1984		1986		1988		1989		1990 ¹	
Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,027	684	1,175	809	1,374	992	1,725	1,327	1,771	1,305	1,973	1,464
2,847	1,357	2,951	1,544	2,486	1,390	2,743	1,617	3,063	1,799	3,619	2,200
374	216	389	223	383	204	422	233	441	252	422	233
542	541	575	573	576	576	615	615	572	572	586	586
1,532	859	1,557	852	1,613	927	1,641	994	1,694	1,052	1,746	1,112
2,410	1,329	2,679	1,615	2,921	1,852	2,726	1,786	3,034	1,975	3,337	2,202
1,192	612	1,277	708	1,130	623	1,197	694	1,310	775	1,182	723
618	268	741	390	733	299	558	213	580	236	682	295
5,228	2,122	5,426	2,278	5,966	2,737	6,297	3,030	6,658	3,198	6,595	3,264
4,990	3,138	4,552	2,835	5,040	3,180	5,182	3,283	5,343	3,376	5,482	3,383
1,581	898	1,716	998	1,655	901	1,788	1,024	1,885	1,101	1,900	1,091
1,832	892	1,772	858	1,402	740	1,507	802	1,620	887	1,846	994
2,259	1,346	2,443	1,533	2,590	1,664	2,532	1,555	2,576	1,592	2,517	1,558
2,424	1,190	2,284	1,155	2,674	1,397	2,515	1,358	2,549	1,377	2,886	1,543
979	512	915	570	788	478	767	485	779	507	809	541
1,856	828	1,802	885	1,901	1,031	2,308	1,303	2,308	1,303	2,792	1,619
1,867	940	1,795	939	1,507	721	1,361	735	1,641	917	1,738	942
1,230	658	1,167	611	1,245	675	1,251	745	1,304	775	1,374	817
241	119	222	101	233	118	233	118	278	116	233	118
1,371	885	1,495	933	1,469	922	1,448	929	1,448	929	1,478	994
645	431	653	425	759	491	742	481	742	481	913	545
119	43	95	30	105	27	88	21	88	21	88	30
738	378	657	347	689	385	699	383	699	383	617	351
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
628	375	600	383	675	430	774	497	774	497	760	502
3,901	2,237	4,226	2,449	3,869	2,270	4,399	2,586	4,399	2,586	4,822	2,846
625	399	560	324	576	334	587	322	562	326	566	313
753	520	694	472	546	342	774	553	806	643	911	691
501	180	560	242	436	205	1,310	519	1,225	503	1,266	507
731	388	690	352	531	273	541	269	526	279	530	289
1,073	718	844	535	949	622	1,130	757	1,279	861	1,066	743
747	299	715	298	677	274	677	274	751	402	623	304
112	35	178	94	175	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,008	4,326	7,646	4,394	6,739	3,858	7,352	4,203	7,362	4,244	7,393	4,397
1,186	339	1,107	345	988	301	—	—	—	—	—	—
577	205	587	191	520	206	506	214	695	343	714	369
547	266	533	290	393	185	538	272	543	282	598	297
467	238	355	178	464	220	517	262	435	230	997	509
4,499	2,197	4,437	2,067	4,500	2,209	5,640	2,999	5,812	3,070	4,990	2,671
6,711	2,306	6,313	2,573	5,604	2,283	5,867	2,503	5,442	2,564	5,204	2,574
232	91	272	130	251	109	275	127	240	102	225	85
619	248	573	218	478	215	410	217	441	225	478	246
8,298	3,822	8,910	4,352	7,246	3,792	8,666	4,826	9,499	5,299	9,427	5,522
543	301	546	313	449	250	369	206	406	242	463	275
3,824	2,350	4,260	2,611	4,482	2,788	5,305	3,386	5,342	3,389	5,305	3,386
7,346	4,325	7,233	4,239	7,458	4,441	8,123	5,040	8,288	5,279	8,008	5,090
687	352	697	358	736	379	555	326	519	291	574	341
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,526	2,521	4,108	2,254	3,583	2,053	3,855	2,327	4,073	2,441	3,988	2,378
1,297	673	1,298	676	1,108	615	1,248	668	1,365	743	1,298	685
2,804	1,635	2,597	1,548	2,593	1,599	2,487	1,503	2,524	1,543	2,702	1,676
4,352	2,278	4,295	2,267	4,383	2,425	4,509	2,567	4,635	2,621	4,834	2,750
2,744	1,980	2,820	1,994	2,495	1,799	2,471	1,852	2,697	2,004	1,684	1,242

Footnotes for Table 10

- Data not reported or not applicable.
- ^{**}Land-grant institution.
- ¹ Preliminary data.
- ² Founded as the Lincoln Normal School, a private institution. In 1874, became first state-supported historically black college.
- ³ Founded as the Alabama State Branch by Mrs. Fredericka Evans and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of Alabama State College. In 1936, the College began offering a 2-year curriculum as part of the parent institution, Alabama State University. In 1965, the College became an independent junior college and the name was changed to Mobile State Junior college. In 1971, the name of the institution was changed to honor its first President, Dr. S.D. Bishop.
- ⁴ Formerly called Alabama Lutheran Academy and College. In 1981 changed name to Concordia College. Affiliated with the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.
- ⁵ School closed in 1977.
- ⁶ In October 1973, Wenonah Vocational Trade School for Negroes (founded in 1949) and Theodore Alfred Lawson State Junior College (founded in 1963 and known as the Wenonah State Technical Junior College between 1963 and 1969), merged as a result of Alabama legislation adopted June 1972.
- ⁷ Prior to closing in 1984, the school was affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.
- ⁸ Is owned and operated by the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.
- ⁹ Affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.
- ¹⁰ Was the first school in Alabama to admit students regardless of race.
- ¹¹ Founded by Booker T. Washington. Formerly called Tuskegee Institute.
- ¹² Founded as Branch Normal College, it continued from 1927 until 1972 as Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College. In 1972, it joined four other campuses to comprise the University of Arkansas System.
- ¹³ Founded as a coeducational and multiracial private university in 1867 by an act of the U.S. Congress, the University is named after General Oliver Otis Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- ¹⁴ The roots of the University of the District of Columbia, the nation's only metropolitan, land-grant institution of higher education stretch back to 1851 when Myrtilla Miner opened a school to prepare black women to teach. In 1976, three public higher education institutions, D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College, and Washington Technical Institute, were merged into the University of the District of Columbia. This merger caused the apparent enrollment increase in 1978.
- ¹⁵ Upon the merger in 1923 of Cookman Institute for Men, founded in 1872 by the Reverend D.S.B. Darnell, and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Women, founded in 1904 by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the institution became the Daytona Cookman Collegiate Institute and was taken over by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The name was later changed to Bethune-Cookman College.
- ¹⁶ Founded as Brown Theological Institute. Edward Waters College is the oldest historically black institution of higher learning in the State of Florida. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- ¹⁷ Designated as a land-grant institution in 1891 and became a university in 1953. Founded in 1887 as the State Normal College For Colored Students.
- ¹⁸ Affiliated with the Baptist Church.
- ¹⁹ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.
- ²⁰ In 1929, the college became an exclusively graduate and professional institution, the first with a predominantly black student body; merged with Clark College in 1989.
- ²¹ Founded as the first Methodist-affiliated college to serve African Americans.
- ²² The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School merged with the Forsyth State Teachers and Agricultural College in 1939 to become Fort Valley State College.
- ²³ Morehouse School of Medicine began in 1975 as a medical program within Morehouse College. In April 1985, the school was granted full accreditation to award an M.D. degree.
- ²⁴ Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is the only surviving college founded by blacks in Georgia.
- ²⁵ Called Georgia State College until 1947, it was established as a school for the training and education of Negro youth. It served as the state land-grant institution for blacks until this function was transferred to Fort Valley State College. The Regents of the University System changed the name to Savannah State College in 1950.
- ²⁶ The nation's oldest undergraduate liberal arts college for black women.
- ²⁷ Affiliated with the United Church of Christ and the United Methodist Church.
- ²⁸ Founded by Charles P. Adams. Is a multi-purpose, state-supported, coeducational institution.
- ²⁹ The only historically black institution with Catholic affiliation.
- ³⁰ Bowie State University is part of the University of Maryland System. Formerly Bowie State College.
- ³¹ The only public senior college in the University of Maryland System.
- ³² Founded by Dr. Violet T. Lewis to provide postsecondary business education to urban dwellers unable to obtain training from other institutions. This school originated in a store front in Indianapolis, Indiana.
- ³³ Was established as Coahoma Junior College in 1949. In 1989, the College was renamed Coahoma Community College.
- ³⁴ Founded by Dr. William H. Holtzclaw. Formerly called Utica Junior College and then Hinds Junior College.
- ³⁵ Lost accreditation in 1983 and closed in 1986. Lane College in Tennessee maintains their records.
- ³⁶ School no longer eligible for listing.
- ³⁷ Formerly Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute. Closed in 1990.
- ³⁸ In 1869, the American Missionary Association of New York purchased a plantation of 500 acres near Jackson, Mississippi, and established on it a school for the training of young people irrespective of their religion and race.
- ³⁹ Founded in 1857 as the first teacher education institution west of the Mississippi. Was formerly known as Harris Teachers College and Harris Stowe College.
- ⁴⁰ A land-grant, comprehensive, multi-purpose institution of higher education founded by members of the 62nd and 65th U.S. Colored Infantry units as Lincoln Institute in 1866.
- ⁴¹ Founded as Scotia Seminary, a preparatory for young Negro women. In 1916 changed its name to Scotia Women's College. Merged with Barber Memorial College in 1930. In 1932 changed name to Barber-Scotia College and then changed to coeducational in 1954. Historically affiliated to the Presbyterian Church (USA).
- ⁴² Founded as a coeducational institution and reorganized as a women's college in 1926. Is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.
- ⁴³ Founded as a Normal School for the specific purpose of teaching and training teachers of the black race to teach in the common schools. Since 1972, it has been part of the 16-campus University of North Carolina System. Granted its first degrees in 1939 when it was known as Elizabeth City State Teachers College.
- ⁴⁴ Began as Howard School in 1867. In 1877 its name was changed to the State Colored Normal School. It is the second oldest state-supported institution in North Carolina and one of the oldest teacher education institutions in the South. In 1939, the institution began a 4-year program and became Fayetteville State Teachers College marking the beginning of a 4-year curriculum. In 1972, became part of the University of North Carolina System.

⁴⁵ Founded by Dr. James E. Shepard. In 1925, became the nation's first state-supported liberal arts college for black people.

⁴⁶ Founded as Slater Industrial Academy. Became Winston-Salem Teachers College, the first black institution in the U.S. to grant degrees for teaching in the elementary grades.

⁴⁷ Originated as a separate department of Wilberforce University in 1887. Became independent in 1947.

⁴⁸ Founded as the first coeducational college for blacks. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

⁴⁹ Was founded as the Colored Agricultural and Normal University. The present name was adopted in 1941.

⁵⁰ Founded by Richard Humphreys, a Philadelphia Quaker. It is the nation's oldest historically black institution of higher learning. Began as a high school in 1837 and offered its first baccalaureate degree in the 1930s. Formerly known as Cheyney State College.

⁵¹ The first institution established anywhere in the world to provide higher education in the arts and sciences for male youth of African descent. It was chartered as Ashmun Institute, an all-male institution, and remained as such for almost 100 years. It graduated its first woman in 1953, but it did not become fully coeducational until 1965.

⁵² Founded under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

⁵³ Founded by two Methodist laymen from Massachusetts, William and Lee Claflin.

⁵⁴ School was not eligible for listing in 1988. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

⁵⁵ Founded as an all black trade school. In 1969, became a public 2-year branch campus of the South Carolina technical education system.

⁵⁶ Closed in 1982. Formerly known as Friendship Junior College.

⁵⁷ Founded by Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, it is a coeducational, liberal arts college.

⁵⁸ Incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee on August 22, 1867. The purpose was the education and training of young black men and women.

⁵⁹ Knoxville College now has two campuses. In 1989, Morristown College merged with Knoxville College. Knoxville was founded in 1875 by the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

⁶⁰ Founded by the Colored (Christian) Methodist Episcopal Church as the C.M.E. High School, and became Lane College in 1895.

⁶¹ In 1968 LeMoyne College and Owen College merged.

⁶² Founded as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, with the mission of educating health professionals for the black population. Meharry became an independent medical college in 1915. Meharry Medical College has trained close to one-third of the black physicians and dentists practicing in the United States today.

⁶³ After closing in 1988, Morristown was annexed by Knoxville College in 1989.

⁶⁴ Founded in 1912 as the Tennessee Agriculture and Industrial State Normal School for Negroes. It merged with the University of Tennessee at Nashville in 1979 and now has two campuses.

⁶⁵ Closed in 1988; was affiliated with the Baptist Church.

⁶⁶ Was formed in 1952 by the merger of Tillotson College (founded in 1875) and Samuel Huston College (founded in 1876). Is supported by the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ.

⁶⁷ A private coeducational college founded in 1912 and affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

⁶⁸ Paul Quinn College began in a one room building in Austin, Texas, by a group of African Methodist Episcopal circuit riders who saw a need for a trade school to teach newly freed slaves. The college moved to Dallas in 1990 to the campus formerly occupied by Bishop College which closed in 1988.

⁶⁹ Formerly a 2-year institution, but became a 4-year institution offering bachelor's degrees in 1984.

⁷⁰ Founded as the Houston Colored Junior College. Its successor, Houston College for Negroes was transferred to the State of Texas following passage of a bill creating Texas State University for Negroes. Established as a State University in 1947. The name was changed to Texas Southern University in 1951.

⁷¹ Founded by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Hampton is Virginia's only coeducational, non-denominational 4-year private college. Formerly known as Hampton Institute and Hampton College.

⁷² Formerly known as Norfolk State College.

⁷³ Changed name to Virginia Seminary and College. Closed in 1980.

⁷⁴ The first fully state-supported, 4-year bachelor's degree black college in America. Founded in March 1882, when the Virginia legislature passed a bill to charter the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. Formerly known as Virginia State College.

⁷⁵ This is a public, coeducational, land-grant institution that was founded in 1962 by enabling legislation of the Virgin Islands Legislature. Formerly known as College of the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Some schools are estimated on the previous year enrollment on this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 11.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and race/ethnicity: 1990¹

Institution	State	Total	Black, non-Hispanic	Percent black	White, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	—	257,804	210,014	81.5	33,722	3,828	1,794	341	8,105
Alabama A&M University	AL	4,886	3,783	77.4	695	9	28	1	370
Alabama State University	AL	4,587	4,469	97.4	71	15	7	1	24
Bishop State Community College	AL	2,057	1,221	59.4	802	1	7	3	23
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	279	262	93.9	17	—	—	—	—
Carver State Technical College	AL	535	449	83.9	82	—	3	1	—
Concordia College	AL	380	380	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	852	310	36.4	536	1	4	1	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	1,711	1,650	96.4	61	—	—	—	—
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	584	582	99.7	1	—	1	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	1,266	1,136	89.7	—	—	—	—	130
Selma University ³	AL	316	315	99.7	—	—	—	1	—
Stillman College	AL	770	763	99.1	2	—	5	—	—
Talladega College	AL	667	648	97.2	14	3	1	1	—
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	783	617	78.8	166	—	—	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	3,510	3,236	92.2	88	92	27	—	67
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	291	285	97.9	6	—	—	—	—
Philander Smith College ³	AR	594	497	83.7	4	—	15	—	78
Shorter College	AR	135	110	81.5	6	—	—	—	19
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	3,672	3,075	83.7	573	6	8	5	5
Delaware State College	DE	2,606	1,553	59.6	946	32	12	10	53
Howard University ³	DC	11,617	9,535	82.1	160	53	92	8	1,769
University of the District of Columbia	DC	11,990	9,952	83.0	480	360	239	—	959
Bethune-Cookman College	FL	2,342	2,243	95.8	13	8	8	—	70
Edward Waters College ³	FL	597	509	85.3	—	—	—	—	88
Florida A&M University	FL	8,344	7,227	86.6	781	142	61	—	133
Florida Memorial College	FL	2,251	2,026	90.0	45	113	—	—	67
Albany State College	GA	2,405	1,977	82.2	408	4	9	7	—
Clark Atlanta University ⁴	GA	3,508	3,329	—	43	6	21	—	109
Atlanta University ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clark College ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Valley State College	GA	2,158	2,001	92.7	112	5	3	1	36
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	294	285	96.9	—	—	—	—	9
Morehouse College	GA	2,720	2,716	99.9	—	—	—	—	4
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	145	120	82.8	13	4	7	—	1
Morris Brown College	GA	2,049	1,953	95.3	—	—	2	—	94
Paine College ³	GA	606	557	91.9	31	1	—	—	16
Savannah State College	GA	2,319	1,967	84.8	272	1	4	—	75
Spelman College	GA	1,710	1,678	98.1	2	—	—	—	30
Kentucky State University	KY	2,506	1,125	44.9	1,330	8	6	4	33
Dillard University	LA	1,998	1,998	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	6,485	6,155	94.9	228	3	2	15	82
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	8,941	8,332	93.2	369	24	17	3	196
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	4,064	3,710	91.3	228	13	33	2	78
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	1,020	933	91.5	85	—	—	—	2
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	2,943	2,670	90.7	161	17	16	—	79
Bowie State University	MD	4,188	2,716	64.9	1,227	34	143	9	59
Coppin State College	MD	2,578	2,337	90.7	121	11	31	6	72
Morgan State University	MD	4,693	4,306	91.8	178	13	24	11	161
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	2,067	1,439	69.6	466	13	21	3	125
Lewis College of Business	MI	233	233	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	2,863	2,702	94.4	146	13	2	—	—
Coahoma Junior College	MS	1,351	1,315	97.3	36	—	—	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	668	646	96.7	22	—	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	6,837	6,294	92.1	272	8	137	7	119
Mary Holmes College	MS	742	734	98.9	—	—	—	—	8
Mississippi Industrial College ²	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	1,873	1,863	99.5	9	—	—	—	1
Natchez Junior College ⁵	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute ²	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rust College	MS	1,021	987	96.7	16	—	—	—	18
Tougaloo College	MS	956	953	99.7	2	—	1	—	—

Table 11.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and race/ethnicity: 1990¹—Continued

Institution	State	Total	Black, non-Hispanic	Percent black	White, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	1,973	1,512	76.6	418	6	14	4	19
Lincoln University	MO	3,619	834	23.0	2,651	17	15	23	79
Barber-Scotia College ³	NC	422	417	98.8	1	—	—	—	4
Bennett College	NC	586	565	96.4	2	—	—	—	19
Elizabeth City State University	NC	1,746	1,314	75.3	412	4	5	2	9
Fayetteville State University	NC	3,337	2,202	66.0	1,019	49	34	32	1
Johnson College Smith University	NC	1,182	1,182	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Livingstone College	NC	682	661	96.9	3	—	—	—	18
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	6,595	5,583	84.7	838	12	41	12	109
North Carolina Central University	NC	5,482	4,566	83.3	829	8	32	15	32
St. Augustine's College	NC	1,900	1,896	99.8	4	—	—	—	—
Shaw University	NC	1,846	1,696	91.9	143	2	1	4	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	2,517	2,066	82.1	431	3	11	6	—
Central State University	OH	2,886	2,583	89.5	142	1	1	9	150
Wilberforce University	OH	809	799	98.8	3	—	1	—	6
Langston University	OK	2,792	1,440	51.6	1,250	23	15	55	9
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	1,738	1,622	93.3	57	15	11	4	29
Lincoln University	PA	1,374	1,244	90.5	85	17	1	—	27
Allen University ³	SC	233	233	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Benedict College	SC	1,478	1,466	99.2	2	—	—	—	10
Claflin College	SC	913	903	98.9	1	1	1	—	7
Clinton Junior College	SC	88	88	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	617	601	97.4	12	2	1	—	1
Friendship College ²	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	760	759	99.9	1	—	—	—	—
South Carolina State College	SC	4,822	4,538	94.1	257	2	20	—	5
Voorhees College	SC	566	560	98.9	—	—	—	—	6
Fisk University	TN	911	891	97.8	1	—	—	—	19
Knoxville College ⁶	TN	1,266	1,254	99.1	7	1	4	—	—
Lane College	TN	530	524	98.9	4	—	1	—	1
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	1,066	1,054	98.9	2	—	—	—	10
Meharry Medical College	TN	623	490	78.7	40	10	42	—	41
Morristown College ⁶	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	7,393	4,588	62.1	2,549	36	210	10	—
Bishop College ²	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	714	594	83.2	14	27	16	—	63
Jarvis Christian College	TX	598	586	98.0	10	2	—	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	997	954	95.7	30	5	—	—	8
Prairie View A&M University	TX	4,990	4,183	83.8	445	50	37	1	274
St. Philip's College	TX	5,204	1,276	24.5	1,766	2,044	83	23	12
Southwestern Christian College	TX	225	196	87.1	1	—	—	—	28
Texas College	TX	478	456	95.4	2	—	—	—	20
Texas Southern University	TX	9,427	7,317	77.6	308	367	100	1	1,334
Wiley College	TX	463	448	96.8	4	1	—	—	10
Hampton University ³	VA	5,305	4,846	91.3	320	4	10	3	122
Norfolk State University	VA	8,008	6,673	83.3	1,151	35	37	16	96
St. Paul's College	VA	574	540	94.1	28	2	1	—	3
Virginia College ²	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	3,988	3,618	90.7	312	18	12	3	25
Virginia Union University	VA	1,298	1,274	98.2	14	—	1	1	8
Bluefield State College	WV	2,702	189	7.0	2,482	5	8	5	13
West Virginia State College	WV	4,834	588	12.2	4,184	13	21	10	18
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	1,684	1,281	76.1	161	33	9	2	198

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.² School closed.³ Estimate based on 1986 data.⁴ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.⁵ School no longer eligible for listing.⁶ Knoxville College has two campuses now. In 1989, Morristown College was annexed by Knoxville College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment, 1990" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 12.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1976

State	Total number of institutions	Total	Total		Total number of institutions	Public 4-year		Total number of institutions	Public 2-year		Total number of institutions	Private 4-year		Total number of institutions	Private 2-year	
			Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	106	222,613	104,669	117,944	40	66,122	77,406	6	7,564	5,644	51	29,701	33,798	11	1,182	1,106
Alabama	13	20,663	9,446	11,217	2	4,016	4,701	2	1,204	1,790	7	4,109	4,580	2	117	146
Arkansas	4	4,436	2,263	2,173	1	1,409	1,653	0	—	—	2	753	422	1	101	98
Delaware	1	1,844	959	885	1	959	885	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
District of Columbia	2	11,137	5,463	5,674	1	356	966	0	—	—	1	5,107	4,708	0	—	—
Florida	4	8,451	4,089	4,362	1	2,866	2,913	0	—	—	3	1,223	1,449	0	—	—
Georgia	10	15,179	6,878	8,301	3	3,026	3,912	0	—	—	7	3,852	4,389	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	2,389	1,222	1,167	1	1,222	1,167	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Louisiana	6	20,360	8,777	11,583	3	7,312	9,042	1	394	580	2	1,071	1,961	0	—	—
Maryland	4	13,042	5,538	7,504	4	5,538	7,504	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Michigan	1	225	45	180	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	45	180
Mississippi	11	18,988	8,638	10,350	3	6,282	7,477	2	1,200	1,240	3	749	1,258	3	407	375
Missouri	2	3,589	1,690	1,899	2	1,690	1,899	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
North Carolina	11	22,728	10,127	12,601	5	7,138	8,844	0	—	—	6	2,989	3,757	0	—	—
Ohio	2	3,291	1,714	1,577	1	1,098	1,084	0	—	—	1	616	493	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	1,128	625	503	1	625	503	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	2	3,952	2,126	1,826	2	2,126	1,826	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
South Carolina	8	9,297	3,866	5,431	1	1,551	2,127	0	—	—	5	2,051	3,167	2	264	137
Tennessee	6	10,477	4,903	5,574	1	2,561	2,919	0	—	—	4	2,245	2,576	1	97	79
Texas	10	26,297	14,974	11,323	2	7,278	7,010	1	4,866	2,034	7	2,830	2,279	0	—	—
Virginia	6	17,282	7,405	9,877	2	5,148	7,037	0	—	—	3	2,106	2,749	1	151	91
West Virginia	2	5,736	3,149	2,587	2	3,149	2,587	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Virgin Islands	1	2,122	772	1,350	1	772	1,350	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—

—Not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities, 1976" survey. (This table was prepared February 1991.)

Table 13.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1990¹

State	Total number of institutions	Total	Total		Total number of institutions	Public 4-year		Total number of institutions	Public 2-year		Total number of institutions	Private 4-year		Total number of institutions	Private 2-year	
			Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	105	257,804	105,538	152,266	40	70,220	101,749	11	6,321	8,756	49	28,435	40,745	5	562	1,016
Alabama	15	23,183	9,769	13,414	2	4,069	5,404	6	2,435	3,782	6	3,169	3,944	1	96	284
Arkansas	4	4,692	1,892	2,800	1	1,435	2,237	0	—	—	2	399	486	1	58	77
Delaware	1	2,606	1,137	1,469	1	1,137	1,469	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
District of Columbia	2	23,607	10,003	13,604	1	5,068	6,922	0	—	—	1	4,935	6,682	0	—	—
Florida	4	13,534	5,487	8,047	1	3,606	4,738	0	—	—	3	1,881	3,309	0	—	—
Georgia	10	17,914	7,906	10,008	3	2,679	4,203	0	—	—	7	5,227	5,805	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	2,506	1,039	1,467	1	1,039	1,467	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Louisiana	6	25,451	9,343	16,108	3	7,639	11,851	1	303	717	2	1,401	3,540	0	—	—
Maryland	4	13,526	5,524	8,002	4	5,524	8,002	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Michigan	1	233	52	181	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	52	181
Mississippi	8	16,311	6,438	9,873	3	4,793	6,780	2	687	1,332	2	660	1,317	1	298	444
Missouri	2	5,582	1,928	3,654	2	1,928	3,654	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
North Carolina	11	26,295	10,854	15,441	5	8,158	11,519	0	—	—	6	2,696	3,922	0	—	—
Ohio	2	3,695	1,611	2,084	1	1,343	1,543	0	—	—	1	268	541	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	2,792	1,173	1,619	1	1,173	1,619	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	2	3,112	1,353	1,759	2	1,353	1,759	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
South Carolina	8	9,477	3,778	5,699	1	1,976	2,846	1	266	351	5	1,478	2,472	1	58	30
Tennessee	6	11,789	4,858	6,931	1	2,996	4,397	0	—	—	5	1,862	2,534	0	—	—
Texas	9	23,096	10,548	12,548	2	6,224	8,193	1	2,630	2,574	6	1,694	1,781	0	—	—
Virginia	5	19,173	7,293	11,880	2	4,528	7,468	0	—	—	3	2,765	4,412	0	—	—
West Virginia	2	7,536	3,110	4,426	2	3,110	4,426	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Virgin Islands	1	1,684	442	1,242	1	442	1,242	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—

—Not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). "Fall Enrollment, 1990" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 14.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total associate degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	2,753	377	2,165	158	6	1	46	100.0	13.7	78.6	5.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.1	(¹)	1.4
1978–79	2,465	590	1,672	143	13	7	40	100.0	23.9	67.8	5.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9
1980–81	2,635	707	1,703	155	6	3	61	100.0	26.8	64.6	5.9	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9
1982–83	2,482	795	1,442	132	12	2	99	100.0	32.0	58.1	5.3	0.5	0.1	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	2,691	880	1,547	162	26	5	71	100.0	32.7	57.5	6.0	1.0	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.1
1986–87 ²	2,612	796	1,571	174	26	9	36	100.0	30.5	60.1	6.7	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
1988–89	2,526	825	1,487	134	17	3	60	100.0	32.7	58.9	5.3	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9
1989–90 ³	2,489	793	1,477	153	11	13	42	100.0	31.9	59.3	6.1	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	4.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7
Men																					
1976–77	1,283	229	905	125	3	1	20	100.0	17.8	70.5	9.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
1978–79	1,011	310	555	109	9	3	25	100.0	30.7	54.9	10.8	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.5	0.2	3.8	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
1980–81	1,101	336	597	124	4	2	38	100.0	30.5	54.2	11.3	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.2	4.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.9
1982–83	1,024	349	526	98	6	2	43	100.0	34.1	51.4	9.6	0.6	0.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	1,085	374	539	109	19	1	43	100.0	34.5	49.7	10.0	1.8	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.2	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.2
1986–87	1,014	315	524	125	12	7	31	100.0	31.1	51.7	12.3	1.2	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.2	3.8	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2
1988–89	963	347	476	102	8	3	27	100.0	36.0	49.4	10.6	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.2	3.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
1989–90 ³	916	318	464	97	5	8	24	100.0	34.7	50.7	10.6	0.5	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.2	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.8
Women																					
1976–77	1,470	148	1,260	33	3	0	26	100.0	10.1	85.7	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	7.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.2
1978–79	1,454	280	1,117	34	4	4	15	100.0	19.3	76.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9
1980–81	1,534	371	1,106	31	2	1	23	100.0	24.2	72.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	5.3	0.3	(¹)	0.1	1.0
1982–83	1,458	446	916	34	6	0	56	100.0	30.6	62.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	1,606	506	1,008	53	7	4	28	100.0	31.5	62.8	3.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
1986–87 ²	1,598	481	1,047	49	14	2	5	100.0	30.1	65.5	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
1988–89	1,563	478	1,011	32	9	0	33	100.0	30.6	64.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
1989–90 ³	1,573	475	1,013	56	6	5	18	100.0	30.2	64.4	3.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6

—Data not available.

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Excludes 2 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available.

³ Data are preliminary.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 15.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total bachelor's degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	23,551	1,768	20,754	44	57	21	907	100.0	7.5	88.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.9	2.6	0.2	35.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.8
1978–79	23,649	1,719	20,308	93	120	17	1,392	100.0	7.3	85.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	5.9	2.6	0.2	33.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	7.8
1980–81	22,922	1,532	19,556	84	109	18	1,623	100.0	6.7	85.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	7.1	2.5	0.2	32.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	7.2
1982–83	22,205	1,487	17,787	108	74	33	2,716	100.0	6.7	80.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	20,887	1,870	16,326	218	321	46	2,106	100.0	9.0	78.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	10.1	2.2	0.2	28.4	0.8	1.3	1.1	7.2
1986–87 ¹	20,270	1,819	16,589	121	135	54	1,552	100.0	9.0	81.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	7.7	2.0	0.2	29.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	5.3
1988–89 ²	19,518	2,016	16,162	92	113	33	1,102	100.0	10.3	82.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	5.6	1.9	0.2	27.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.1
1989–90 ³	19,734	2,212	16,325	111	176	19	891	100.0	11.2	82.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	4.5	1.9	0.3	26.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.3
Men																					
1976–77	10,201	1,064	8,362	23	48	12	692	100.0	10.4	82.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	6.8	2.1	0.2	33.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	6.1
1978–79	10,067	844	8,070	62	77	5	1,009	100.0	8.4	80.2	0.6	0.8	(*)	10.0	2.1	0.2	32.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	7.9
1980–81	10,142	854	7,866	38	71	9	1,304	100.0	8.4	77.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	12.9	2.2	0.2	32.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	8.0
1982–83	9,675	749	7,052	52	48	7	1,767	100.0	7.7	72.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	9,188	921	6,448	142	199	37	1,441	100.0	10.0	70.2	1.5	2.2	0.4	15.7	1.9	0.2	28.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	7.2
1986–87 ¹	8,828	883	6,576	55	101	26	1,187	100.0	10.0	74.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	13.4	1.8	0.2	29.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	6.1
1988–89 ²	7,809	871	6,066	50	87	11	724	100.0	11.2	77.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	9.3	1.6	0.2	27.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.1
1989–90 ³	7,774	944	6,064	57	126	7	576	100.0	12.1	78.0	0.7	1.6	0.1	7.4	1.6	0.2	26.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.4
Women																					
1976–77	13,350	704	12,392	21	9	9	215	100.0	5.3	92.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.2	0.2	37.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	4.9
1978–79	13,582	875	12,238	31	43	12	383	100.0	6.4	90.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	3.1	0.2	34.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	7.6
1980–81	12,780	678	11,690	46	38	9	319	100.0	5.3	91.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.7	0.2	32.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.1
1982–83	12,530	738	10,735	56	26	26	949	100.0	5.9	85.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	11,699	949	9,878	76	122	9	665	100.0	8.1	84.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	5.7	2.4	0.2	28.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	7.3
1986–87 ¹	11,442	936	10,013	66	34	28	365	100.0	8.2	87.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.2	29.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	3.8
1988–89 ²	11,709	1,145	10,096	42	26	22	378	100.0	9.8	86.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.3	28.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	4.0
1989–90 ³	11,960	1,268	10,261	54	50	12	315	100.0	10.6	85.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.6	2.1	0.3	27.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.2

—Data not available.

¹Excludes 10 men and 11 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available.²Excludes 86 men and 144 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available.³Excludes 77 men and 103 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available. Data are preliminary.

*Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 16.—Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total master's degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	6,150	1,162	4,568	8	38	13	361	100.0	18.9	74.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	5.9	1.9	0.4	21.7	0.1	0.7	1.3	2.1
1978–79	5,440	1,002	3,956	32	46	9	395	100.0	18.4	72.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	7.3	1.8	0.4	20.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.0
1980–81	4,622	832	3,185	23	70	5	507	100.0	18.0	68.9	0.5	1.5	0.1	11.0	1.6	0.3	18.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.3
1982–83	4,491	774	2,956	31	60	5	665	100.0	17.2	65.8	0.7	1.3	0.1	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	4,190	799	2,555	34	58	20	724	100.0	19.1	61.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	17.3	1.5	0.4	18.3	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.7
1986–87	4,012	844	2,443	25	155	10	535	100.0	21.0	60.9	0.6	3.9	0.2	13.3	1.4	0.4	17.6	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.8
1988–89 ¹	3,904	885	2,388	37	119	8	467	100.0	22.7	61.2	0.9	3.0	0.2	12.0	1.3	0.4	16.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.4
1989–90 ²	4,036	1,103	2,352	34	117	13	417	100.0	27.3	58.3	0.8	2.9	0.3	10.3	1.3	0.4	15.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
Men																					
1976–77	2,421	612	1,497	1	17	11	283	100.0	25.3	61.8	(³)	0.7	0.5	11.7	1.4	0.4	19.2	(³)	0.5	2.1	2.1
1978–79	2,103	428	1,313	17	34	3	308	100.0	20.4	62.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	14.6	1.4	0.3	18.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.1
1980–81	1,865	325	1,088	13	45	0	394	100.0	17.4	58.3	0.7	2.4	0.0	21.1	1.3	0.3	17.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	2.4
1982–83	1,872	337	1,025	15	37	2	456	100.0	18.0	54.8	0.8	2.0	0.1	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	1,791	314	874	20	32	11	540	100.0	17.5	48.8	1.1	1.8	0.6	30.2	1.3	0.3	16.8	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.7
1986–87	1,584	271	782	6	112	4	409	100.0	17.1	49.4	0.4	7.1	0.3	25.8	1.1	0.3	15.2	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9
1988–89	1,477	303	740	16	79	1	338	100.0	20.5	50.1	1.1	5.3	0.1	22.9	1.0	0.3	14.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.4
1989–90 ²	1,494	354	746	13	75	6	300	100.0	23.7	49.9	0.9	5.0	0.4	20.1	1.0	0.3	13.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Women																					
1976–77	3,729	550	3,071	7	21	2	78	100.0	14.7	82.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	2.5	0.4	23.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.0
1978–79	3,337	574	2,643	15	12	6	87	100.0	17.2	79.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.3	0.5	21.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.9
1980–81	2,757	507	2,097	10	25	5	113	100.0	18.4	76.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	4.1	1.9	0.4	19.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.1
1982–83	2,619	437	1,931	16	23	3	209	100.0	16.7	73.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	2,399	485	1,681	14	26	9	184	100.0	20.2	70.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	7.7	1.7	0.4	19.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.5
1986–87	2,428	573	1,661	19	43	6	126	100.0	23.6	68.4	0.8	1.8	0.2	5.2	1.6	0.5	19.1	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.5
1988–89 ¹	2,427	582	1,648	21	40	7	129	100.0	24.0	67.9	0.9	1.6	0.3	5.3	1.5	0.4	18.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3
1989–90 ²	2,542	749	1,606	21	42	7	117	100.0	29.5	63.2	0.8	1.7	0.3	4.6	1.5	0.5	16.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0

—Data not available.

¹ Excludes 12 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 17.—Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total doctor's degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	66	3	35	0	1	0	27	100.0	4.5	53.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	40.9	0.2	(¹)	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
1978–79	83	4	50	1	2	0	26	100.0	4.8	60.2	1.2	2.4	0.0	31.3	0.3	(¹)	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
1980–81	102	10	69	1	0	0	22	100.0	9.8	67.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.3	(¹)	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
1982–83	135	6	85	0	3	0	41	100.0	4.4	63.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	174	22	105	0	2	0	45	100.0	12.6	60.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	25.9	0.5	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
1986–87	194	23	114	0	7	0	50	100.0	11.9	58.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	25.8	0.6	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
1988–89 ²	187	11	128	0	4	0	44	100.0	5.9	68.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	23.5	0.5	(¹)	12.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
1989–90 ³	207	20	143	1	0	0	43	100.0	9.7	69.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.5	0.1	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Men																					
1976–77	42	1	17	0	1	0	23	100.0	2.4	40.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	54.8	0.2	(¹)	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
1978–79	56	3	27	1	1	0	24	100.0	5.4	48.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	42.9	0.2	(¹)	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7
1980–81	65	7	45	0	0	0	13	100.0	10.8	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.3	(¹)	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1982–83	89	3	54	0	3	0	29	100.0	3.4	60.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	106	13	54	0	2	0	37	100.0	12.3	50.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	34.9	0.5	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
1986–87	105	15	49	0	4	0	37	100.0	14.3	46.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	35.2	0.5	0.1	10.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7
1988–89 ²	103	7	60	0	3	0	33	100.0	6.8	58.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	32.0	0.5	(¹)	12.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
1989–90 ³	105	9	64	1	0	0	31	100.0	8.6	61.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.4	0.1	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Women																					
1976–77	24	2	18	0	0	0	4	100.0	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.3	(¹)	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
1978–79	27	1	23	0	1	0	2	100.0	3.7	85.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	7.4	0.3	(¹)	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
1980–81	37	3	24	1	0	0	9	100.0	8.1	64.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.4	(¹)	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
1982–83	46	3	31	0	0	0	12	100.0	6.5	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	68	9	51	0	0	0	8	100.0	13.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.6	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
1986–87	89	8	65	0	3	0	13	100.0	9.0	73.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	14.6	0.7	0.1	11.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2
1988–89 ²	84	4	68	0	1	0	11	100.0	4.8	81.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.1	0.6	(¹)	11.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
1989–90 ³	102	11	79	0	0	0	12	100.0	10.8	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.7	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

—Data not available.

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Excludes 2 men and 1 woman whose racial/ethnic group was not available.³ Data are preliminary.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

**Table 18.—First-professional degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group and sex of student:
1976-77 to 1989-90**

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total first-professional degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976-77	731	113	552	12	3	1	50	100.0	15.5	75.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	6.8	1.1	0.2	21.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	7.1
1978-79	801	111	601	26	5	5	53	100.0	13.9	75.0	3.2	0.6	0.6	6.6	1.2	0.2	21.2	2.0	0.5	1.0	8.3
1980-81	883	159	622	21	11	5	65	100.0	18.0	70.4	2.4	1.2	0.6	7.4	1.2	0.2	21.2	1.4	0.8	2.6	9.7
1982-83	866	97	693	25	1	1	49	100.0	11.2	80.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	962	165	693	28	5	3	68	100.0	17.2	72.0	2.9	0.5	0.3	7.1	1.4	0.3	22.9	1.5	0.3	1.2	7.9
1986-87 ¹	872	142	618	15	23	20	54	100.0	16.3	70.9	1.7	2.6	2.3	6.2	1.2	0.2	18.1	0.7	1.0	6.6	6.1
1988-89 ²	693	132	478	10	16	1	56	100.0	19.0	69.0	1.4	2.3	0.1	8.1	1.0	0.2	15.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.7
1989-90 ³	820	149	552	33	18	4	64	100.0	18.2	67.3	4.0	2.2	0.5	7.8	1.2	0.2	16.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	6.2
Men																					
1976-77	567	100	408	11	2	1	45	100.0	17.6	72.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	7.9	1.1	0.2	23.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	7.3
1978-79	586	93	422	23	2	5	41	100.0	15.9	72.0	3.9	0.3	0.9	7.0	1.1	0.2	23.7	2.3	0.2	3.3	7.9
1980-81	620	117	419	20	8	4	52	100.0	18.9	67.6	3.2	1.3	0.6	8.4	1.2	0.2	23.6	1.8	0.8	3.0	9.7
1982-83	552	69	423	19	0	1	40	100.0	12.5	76.6	3.4	0.0	0.2	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	592	103	407	25	4	3	50	100.0	17.4	68.8	4.2	0.7	0.5	8.4	1.2	0.2	25.1	2.0	0.3	1.7	7.3
1986-87 ¹	538	98	364	14	19	9	34	100.0	18.2	67.7	2.6	3.5	1.7	6.3	1.2	0.2	19.8	1.1	1.3	4.9	5.4
1988-89 ²	418	90	273	6	12	1	36	100.0	21.5	65.3	1.4	2.9	0.2	8.6	0.9	0.2	16.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	5.2
1989-90 ³	489	100	306	24	14	2	43	100.0	20.4	62.6	4.9	2.9	0.4	8.8	1.1	0.3	18.5	1.7	0.7	1.4	6.1
Women																					
1976-77	164	13	144	1	1	0	5	100.0	7.9	87.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.1	18.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.7
1978-79	215	18	179	3	3	0	12	100.0	8.4	83.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	5.6	1.3	0.1	17.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	9.9
1980-81	263	42	203	1	3	1	13	100.0	16.0	77.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	4.9	1.4	0.2	17.5	0.2	0.6	1.7	9.8
1982-83	314	28	270	6	1	0	9	100.0	8.9	86.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	370	62	286	3	1	0	18	100.0	16.8	77.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.9	1.6	0.3	20.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	10.0
1986-87 ¹	334	44	254	1	4	11	20	100.0	13.2	76.0	0.3	1.2	3.3	6.0	1.3	0.2	16.0	0.1	0.5	9.1	7.9
1988-89 ²	275	42	205	4	4	0	20	100.0	15.3	74.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	7.3	1.1	0.2	13.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	6.7
1989-90 ³	331	49	246	9	4	2	21	100.0	14.8	74.3	2.7	1.2	0.6	6.3	1.2	0.2	14.1	0.9	0.3	1.7	6.3

—Data not available

¹ Excludes 6 men whose racial/ethnic group was not available.

² Excludes 75 men and 75 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available.

³ Data are preliminary.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 19.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90¹

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Associate degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total associate degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	2,489	793	1,477	153	11	13	42	0.6	4.2
Men	916	318	464	97	5	8	24	0.5	3.5
Women	1,573	475	1,013	56	6	5	18	0.6	4.6
Agriculture and natural resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and environmental design	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	3.1
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.4	7.7
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.0
Area and ethnic studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and management	566	131	365	48	2	5	15	0.5	3.4
Men	159	40	92	20	—	2	5	0.5	3.1
Women	407	91	273	28	2	3	10	0.5	3.5
Communications	17	6	11	—	—	—	—	0.5	4.1
Men	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.4
Women	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	0.6	3.8
Computer and information sciences	114	28	84	—	—	—	2	1.5	9.0
Men	47	14	32	—	—	—	1	1.2	8.9
Women	67	14	52	—	—	—	1	1.8	9.1
Education	175	8	151	16	—	—	—	2.2	20.7
Men	44	5	28	11	—	—	—	1.9	10.4
Women	131	3	123	5	—	—	—	2.3	26.7
Engineering	35	8	22	1	1	—	3	1.5	22.9
Men	31	8	19	1	1	—	2	1.5	23.8
Women	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	1.4	18.8
Engineering technologies	269	115	98	46	6	—	4	0.5	2.9
Men	234	106	75	45	4	—	4	0.5	2.6
Women	35	9	23	1	2	—	—	0.7	4.9
Foreign languages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health professions	652	363	258	24	2	1	4	1.0	5.3
Men	100	60	29	11	—	—	—	1.3	5.4
Women	552	303	229	13	2	1	4	1.0	5.3
Home economics	50	7	36	6	—	1	—	0.5	3.6
Men	13	5	5	2	—	1	—	0.5	2.7
Women	37	2	31	4	—	—	—	0.5	3.8
Law	12	1	11	—	—	—	—	0.3	3.2
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.3	2.9
Women	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	0.3	3.3
Letters	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.8
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.1	6.9
Women	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1.0	18.2
Liberal/general studies	197	32	153	3	—	—	9	0.2	1.7
Men	90	9	71	1	—	—	9	0.2	1.9
Women	107	23	82	2	—	—	—	0.1	1.5
Library and archival science	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.9	20.0
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7.7	50.0
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life sciences	11	1	7	1	—	1	1	1.1	9.3
Men	6	1	3	—	—	1	1	1.4	11.1
Women	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	0.8	8.3
Mathematics	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	0.7	19.0
Men	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	0.8	16.7
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.4	33.3

Table 19.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90¹—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Associate degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total associate degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks and recreation	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.4	6.7
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.7	9.1
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy and religion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	16.7
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.9	20.0
Physical sciences	25	12	10	—	—	1	2	1.2	9.3
Men	18	9	6	—	—	1	2	1.4	10.2
Women	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	0.9	8.3
Protective services	137	32	105	—	—	—	—	1.1	9.7
Men	56	20	36	—	—	—	—	0.6	6.1
Women	81	12	69	—	—	—	—	2.4	14.2
Psychology	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	0.6	4.5
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.4	2.9
Women	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	0.7	5.1
Public affairs	39	8	30	—	—	—	1	0.7	5.3
Men	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.7
Women	30	2	27	—	—	—	1	1.2	7.1
Social sciences	36	4	29	2	—	1	—	1.3	8.6
Men	21	1	17	2	—	1	—	1.7	9.6
Women	15	3	12	—	—	—	—	0.9	7.4
Theology	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
Visual and performing arts	60	35	17	4	—	3	1	0.4	2.9
Men	48	31	11	4	—	2	—	0.6	3.1
Women	12	4	6	—	—	1	1	0.2	2.6
Undistributed	69	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	50	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Data are preliminary.

NOTE: To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources; "Business and management" includes Business and management, Business and office, Marketing and distribution, and Consumer and personal services; "Engineering and related technologies" includes Engineering and

related technologies, Mechanics and repairers, and Construction trades; "Physical sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies; "Public affairs" includes Public affairs, and Transportation and material moving; "Visual and performing arts" includes Visual and performing arts and Precision production. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 20.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989–90¹

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non- Hispanic	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non- resident alien	Bachelor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total bachelor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non- Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields²	19,734	2,212	16,325	111	176	19	891	1.9	26.7
Men	7,774	944	6,064	57	126	7	576	1.6	26.1
Women	11,960	1,268	10,261	54	50	12	315	2.1	27.1
Agriculture and natural resources	207	34	146	4	4	—	19	1.6	45.3
Men	152	24	106	3	4	—	15	1.7	53.0
Women	55	10	40	1	—	—	4	1.3	32.8
Architecture and environmental design	133	30	74	6	3	—	20	1.4	23.8
Men	110	27	59	5	3	—	16	2.0	28.8
Women	23	3	15	1	—	—	4	0.6	14.2
Area and ethnic studies	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.6
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	(³)	0.5
Business and management	5,569	481	4,829	18	26	3	212	2.2	30.7
Men	2,259	229	1,860	7	18	1	144	1.7	29.5
Women	3,310	252	2,969	11	8	2	68	2.8	31.5
Communications	941	51	847	1	3	1	38	1.8	24.2
Men	331	32	276	—	3	—	20	1.6	23.4
Women	610	19	571	1	—	1	18	2.0	24.6
Computer and information sciences	1,043	53	897	3	18	1	71	3.8	38.1
Men	474	34	377	3	10	1	49	2.5	33.7
Women	569	19	520	—	8	—	22	6.9	42.1
Education	2,196	519	1,601	13	3	1	59	2.1	36.5
Men	557	104	411	2	1	—	39	2.4	34.6
Women	1,639	415	1,190	11	2	1	20	2.0	37.2
Engineering	730	62	524	6	51	—	87	1.1	24.6
Men	522	56	331	4	49	—	82	1.0	22.7
Women	208	6	193	2	2	—	5	2.1	28.8
Engineering technologies	548	80	377	3	17	—	71	3.0	33.0
Men	457	76	294	3	17	—	67	2.8	31.4
Women	91	4	83	—	—	—	4	6.2	39.7
Foreign languages	46	2	35	5	—	—	4	0.4	10.5
Men	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	0.2	3.8
Women	40	2	32	2	—	—	4	0.5	12.5
Health professions	1,208	236	837	20	24	1	90	2.1	20.0
Men	243	62	132	8	10	—	31	2.6	25.6
Women	965	174	705	12	14	1	59	1.9	19.2
Home economics	284	10	257	—	—	—	17	1.9	27.5
Men	30	3	26	—	—	—	1	2.0	23.2
Women	254	7	231	—	—	—	16	1.9	28.1
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letters	449	34	399	1	—	1	14	0.9	20.0
Men	96	5	84	1	—	—	6	0.6	16.1
Women	353	29	315	—	—	1	8	1.1	21.3
Liberal/general studies	40	12	24	1	—	—	3	0.2	1.3
Men	20	8	8	1	—	—	3	0.2	1.1
Women	20	4	16	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4
Library and archival science	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	33.3
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	50.0
Life sciences	849	34	764	6	3	—	42	2.3	37.5
Men	276	21	231	1	2	—	21	1.5	34.4
Women	573	13	533	5	1	—	21	3.0	39.0
Mathematics	373	41	307	1	3	—	21	2.6	41.8
Men	171	23	134	—	2	—	12	2.2	38.4
Women	202	18	173	1	1	—	9	3.0	44.9

Table 20.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90¹—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Bachelor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total bachelor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	288	156	124	—	1	—	7	1.5	10.0
Men	161	77	79	—	—	—	5	1.8	14.8
Women	127	79	45	—	1	—	2	1.2	6.3
Parks and recreation	66	7	59	—	—	—	—	1.5	26.5
Men	36	3	33	—	—	—	—	1.9	25.8
Women	30	4	26	—	—	—	—	1.2	27.4
Philosophy and religion	63	3	54	—	1	—	5	0.9	20.4
Men	42	3	36	—	—	—	3	1.0	20.3
Women	21	—	18	—	1	—	2	0.8	20.5
Physical sciences	352	21	296	2	8	—	25	2.2	44.0
Men	156	9	127	1	4	—	15	1.4	41.8
Women	196	12	169	1	4	—	10	3.9	45.9
Protective services	770	86	666	5	—	1	12	5.0	30.1
Men	411	53	347	4	—	—	7	4.3	31.4
Women	359	33	319	1	—	1	5	6.2	28.7
Psychology	758	75	662	4	2	2	13	1.4	20.3
Men	194	24	163	1	—	1	5	1.3	19.8
Women	564	51	499	3	2	1	8	1.5	20.4
Public affairs	544	46	494	—	—	—	4	3.3	25.1
Men	95	4	90	—	—	—	1	1.8	19.1
Women	449	42	404	—	—	—	3	4.1	27.0
Social sciences	1,842	120	1,646	12	8	7	49	1.6	23.0
Men	757	59	654	10	2	3	29	1.2	21.0
Women	1,085	61	992	2	6	4	20	2.1	24.6
Theology	88	—	85	—	—	—	3	1.7	35.1
Men	45	—	42	—	—	—	3	1.1	24.1
Women	43	—	43	—	—	—	—	3.5	63.2
Visual and performing arts	343	19	317	—	*1	1	5	0.9	22.4
Men	171	8	159	—	1	1	2	1.1	23.6
Women	172	11	158	—	—	—	3	0.7	21.3

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹Data are preliminary.²Excludes 77 men and 103 women whose racial/ethnic group was not available.³Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources. "Business and management" includes Business and management, Business and office, Marketing and distribution, and Consumer and

personal services. "Engineering and related technologies" includes Engineering and related technologies, Mechanics and repairers, and Construction trades. "Physical sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies. "Public affairs" includes Public affairs, and Transportation and material moving. "Visual and performing arts" includes Visual and performing arts and Precision production. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 21.—Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989–90¹

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Master's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total master's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	4,036	1,103	2,352	34	117	13	417	1.3	15.3
Men	1,494	354	746	13	75	6	300	1.0	13.6
Women	2,542	749	1,606	21	42	7	117	1.5	16.3
Agriculture and natural resources	55	8	22	—	4	—	21	1.6	44.0
Men	43	7	16	—	2	—	18	1.9	44.4
Women	12	1	6	—	2	—	3	1.1	42.9
Architecture and environmental design	53	5	27	—	2	—	19	1.5	24.1
Men	36	3	14	—	2	—	17	1.6	23.7
Women	17	2	13	—	—	—	2	1.3	24.5
Area and ethnic studies	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.2	(²)
Men	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	(²)
Women	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	(²)
Business and management	465	56	286	3	25	—	95	0.6	8.6
Men	260	29	136	3	16	—	76	0.5	7.5
Women	205	27	150	—	9	—	19	0.8	9.7
Communications	53	5	40	—	—	—	8	1.2	17.0
Men	23	3	15	—	—	—	5	1.3	19.0
Women	30	2	25	—	—	—	3	1.1	16.0
Computer and information sciences	159	23	64	1	27	—	44	1.6	24.7
Men	97	15	35	—	15	—	32	1.4	22.2
Women	62	8	29	1	12	—	12	2.3	28.7
Education	1,901	647	1,161	16	13	8	56	2.2	20.8
Men	466	176	252	4	6	2	26	2.2	21.5
Women	1,435	471	909	12	7	6	30	2.2	20.6
Engineering	97	12	42	—	15	1	27	0.4	10.2
Men	81	11	32	—	14	1	23	0.4	10.5
Women	16	1	10	—	1	—	4	0.5	9.4
Engineering technologies	15	8	3	—	—	—	4	1.7	8.6
Men	8	3	1	—	—	—	4	1.1	3.8
Women	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	4.5	22.2
Foreign languages	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.1	3.3
Men	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.3	7.7
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health professions	106	35	63	1	2	—	5	0.5	6.8
Men	33	16	14	—	1	—	2	0.7	8.3
Women	73	19	49	1	1	—	3	0.5	6.4
Home economics	42	10	30	1	—	—	1	2.0	28.6
Men	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1.0	30.0
Women	39	10	27	1	—	—	1	2.1	28.4
Law	19	1	1	—	3	—	14	1.0	2.4
Men	17	1	1	—	3	—	12	1.3	3.6
Women	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.4	(²)
Letters	28	14	11	—	—	—	3	0.4	7.4
Men	7	3	1	—	—	—	3	0.3	2.6
Women	21	11	10	—	—	—	—	0.4	9.1
Liberal/general studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library and archival science	98	46	46	—	2	2	2	2.3	26.7
Men	15	5	7	—	1	1	1	1.6	20.6
Women	83	41	39	—	1	1	1	2.4	28.3
Life sciences	57	6	37	—	5	—	9	1.2	32.2
Men	28	2	17	—	4	—	5	1.2	32.1
Women	29	4	20	—	1	—	4	1.2	32.3
Mathematics	40	10	17	—	6	—	7	1.1	23.0
Men	26	6	9	—	6	—	5	1.2	23.1
Women	14	4	8	—	—	—	2	1.0	22.9

Table 21.—Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989–90¹—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Master's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total master's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	9	—	6	—	—	—	3	0.3	5.0
Men	6	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.3	5.0
Women	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.2	5.0
Parks and recreation	16	—	13	—	—	—	3	3.7	46.4
Men	15	—	13	—	—	—	2	8.4	72.2
Women	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.4	(²)
Philosophy and religion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical sciences	50	2	24	—	3	1	20	0.9	26.4
Men	34	2	14	—	2	1	15	0.8	21.9
Women	16	—	10	—	1	—	5	1.1	37.0
Protective services	31	3	21	—	2	—	5	2.7	13.7
Men	20	2	13	—	1	—	4	2.5	16.0
Women	11	1	8	—	1	—	1	3.1	11.1
Psychology	146	52	75	—	2	1	16	1.6	15.2
Men	42	16	20	—	1	1	4	1.4	14.4
Women	104	36	55	—	1	—	12	1.7	15.6
Public affairs	452	135	267	11	5	—	34	2.5	14.7
Men	156	43	82	5	1	—	25	2.5	13.9
Women	296	92	185	6	4	—	9	2.5	15.2
Social sciences	108	17	73	1	1	—	16	0.9	16.3
Men	55	11	29	1	—	—	14	0.8	13.2
Women	53	6	44	—	1	—	2	1.1	19.4
Theology	10	2	7	—	—	—	1	0.2	3.8
Men	6	—	5	—	—	—	1	0.2	4.2
Women	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	0.2	3.1
Visual and performing arts	22	6	15	—	—	—	1	0.3	6.1
Men	14	—	13	—	—	—	1	0.4	10.1
Women	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.7

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹Data are preliminary.

²Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources; "Business and management" includes Business and management, Business and office, Marketing and distribution, and Consumer and personal services; "Engineering and related technologies" includes Engineering and related technologies, Mechanics and repairers, and Construction trades; "Physical

sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies; "Public affairs" includes Public affairs, and Transportation and material moving; "Visual and performing arts" includes Visual and performing arts and Precision production. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 22.—Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989–90¹

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non- Hispanic	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non- resident alien	Doctor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total doctor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non- Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	207	20	143	1	—	—	43	0.5	12.5
Men	105	9	64	1	—	—	31	0.4	12.0
Women	102	11	79	—	—	—	12	0.7	12.9
Agriculture and natural resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and environmental design	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area and ethnic studies	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.6	25.0
Men	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2.9	25.0
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	7	—	5	—	—	—	2	2.6	33.3
Men	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.4	33.3
Women	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	4.0	33.3
Computer and information sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	111	15	80	1	—	—	15	1.6	15.4
Men	44	4	27	1	—	—	12	1.5	15.3
Women	67	11	53	—	—	—	3	1.7	15.5
Engineering	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	(²)	2.9
Men	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	(²)	3.7
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering technologies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign languages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health professions	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.1
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.3
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.0
Home economics	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.7	13.3
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.9	18.2
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letters	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	0.3	11.5
Men	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.4	14.3
Women	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.5
Liberal/general studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library and archival science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life sciences	12	1	7	—	—	—	4	0.3	15.9
Men	6	1	3	—	—	—	2	0.3	12.5
Women	6	—	4	—	—	—	2	0.4	20.0
Mathematics	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.4	28.6
Men	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.4	20.0
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.6	50.0

Table 22.—Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989–90¹—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non- Hispanic	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non- resident alien	Doctor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total doctor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non- Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks and recreation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy and religion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical sciences	7	—	5	—	—	—	2	0.2	17.9
Men	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	0.1	22.2
Women	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2	10.0
Protective services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychology	13	4	6	—	—	—	3	0.4	5.1
Men	8	4	3	—	—	—	1	0.6	7.9
Women	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	0.3	3.8
Public affairs	8	—	7	—	—	—	1	1.6	23.3
Men	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	1.7	25.0
Women	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1.5	22.2
Social sciences	22	—	13	—	—	—	9	0.7	11.5
Men	17	—	11	—	—	—	6	0.8	14.7
Women	5	—	2	—	—	—	3	0.5	5.3
Theology	11	—	9	—	—	—	2	0.8	14.1
Men	9	—	7	—	—	—	2	0.8	12.3
Women	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.3	28.6
Visual and performing arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹Data are preliminary.

²Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources. "Business and management" includes Business and management, Business and office, Marketing and distribution, and Consumer and personal services. "Engineering and related technologies" includes Engineering and related technologies, Mechanics and repairers, and Construction trades. "Physical

sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies. "Public affairs" includes Public affairs, and Transportation and material moving. "Visual and performing arts" includes Visual and performing arts and Precision production. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 23.—First-professional degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group, major field of study, and sex of student: 1989-90¹

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	First-professional degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total first-professional degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	820	149	552	33	18	4	64	1.2	16.3
Men	489	100	306	24	14	2	43	1.1	18.5
Women	331	49	246	9	4	2	21	1.2	14.1
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	78	10	46	—	2	—	20	1.9	26.6
Men	43	6	27	—	1	—	9	1.5	31.0
Women	35	4	19	—	1	—	11	2.8	22.1
Medicine (M.D.)	196	18	145	5	10	1	17	1.3	16.3
Men	105	15	67	3	7	1	12	1.1	15.8
Women	91	3	78	2	3	—	5	1.8	16.8
Optometry (O.D.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy (D.Pharm.)	16	—	10	—	3	—	3	1.3	26.3
Men	9	—	3	—	3	—	3	1.9	23.1
Women	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	1.0	28.0
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	39	12	27	—	—	—	—	1.8	62.8
Men	21	7	14	—	—	—	—	2.3	70.0
Women	18	5	13	—	—	—	—	1.4	56.5
Chiropractic medicine (D.C. or D.C.M.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law, general (LL.B or J.D.)	346	105	194	28	2	3	14	0.9	11.3
Men	199	69	95	21	2	1	11	0.9	12.5
Women	147	36	99	7	—	2	3	1.0	10.4
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	145	4	130	—	1	—	10	2.5	31.7
Men	112	3	100	—	1	—	8	2.5	36.0
Women	33	1	30	—	—	—	2	2.3	22.7

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Data are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 24.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by type of degree and sex of student: 1976-77 to 1989-90

Year	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1976-77	2,753	1,283	1,470	23,551	10,201	13,350	6,150	2,421	3,729	66	42	24	731	567	164
1977-78	2,601	1,190	1,411	23,631	10,210	13,421	6,024	2,341	3,683	73	42	31	747	553	194
1978-79	2,465	1,011	1,454	23,649	10,067	13,582	5,440	2,103	3,337	83	56	27	801	586	215
1979-80	2,574	1,105	1,469	23,469	9,906	13,563	4,809	1,814	2,995	71	48	23	826	583	243
1980-81	2,635	1,101	1,534	22,922	10,142	12,780	4,622	1,865	2,757	102	65	37	883	620	263
1981-82	2,580	1,128	1,452	22,279	9,737	12,542	4,477	1,768	2,709	87	59	28	887	571	316
1982-83	2,482	1,024	1,458	22,205	9,675	12,530	4,491	1,872	2,619	135	89	46	866	552	314
1983-84	2,386	962	1,424	21,430	9,383	12,047	4,129	1,791	2,338	118	74	44	913	565	348
1984-85	2,691	1,085	1,606	20,887	9,188	11,699	4,190	1,791	2,399	174	106	68	962	592	370
1985-86	2,639	963	1,676	20,799	9,195	11,604	4,016	1,730	2,286	182	99	83	1,008	595	413
1986-87	2,614	1,014	1,600	20,291	8,838	11,453	4,012	1,584	2,428	194	105	89	878	544	334
1987-88	2,559	952	1,607	19,914	8,215	11,699	4,056	1,616	2,440	204	113	91	841	482	359
1988-89	2,526	963	1,563	19,748	7,895	11,853	3,916	1,477	2,439	190	105	85	843	493	350
1989-90 ¹	2,489	916	1,573	19,914	7,851	12,063	4,036	1,494	2,542	207	105	102	820	489	331

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 25.—Degrees conferred by historically black public 4-year colleges and universities, by level and sex: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1976–77	21,783	1,060	468	592	15,591	6,845	8,746	4,971	1,938	3,033	1	1	0	160	125	35
1977–78	21,698	992	420	572	15,509	6,788	8,721	5,018	1,915	3,103	0	0	0	179	138	41
1978–79	21,095	978	413	565	15,510	6,811	8,699	4,428	1,697	2,731	4	3	1	175	138	37
1979–80	20,383	772	312	460	15,552	6,686	8,866	3,877	1,426	2,451	3	1	2	179	133	46
1980–81	20,342	1,032	390	642	15,454	7,098	8,356	3,645	1,449	2,196	4	1	3	207	154	53
1981–82	19,543	1,000	376	624	14,827	6,713	8,114	3,496	1,326	2,170	10	6	4	210	149	61
1982–83	19,484	1,110	402	708	14,625	6,598	8,027	3,510	1,468	2,042	23	13	10	216	141	75
1983–84	18,632	1,148	424	724	13,990	6,322	7,668	3,233	1,411	1,822	22	11	11	239	166	73
1984–85	18,766	1,236	463	773	13,837	6,348	7,489	3,382	1,443	1,939	42	21	21	269	172	97
1985–86	18,576	1,192	430	762	13,824	6,344	7,480	3,181	1,391	1,790	58	35	23	321	191	130
1986–87	18,045	1,106	386	720	13,430	6,100	7,330	3,181	1,246	1,935	56	32	24	272	164	108
1987–88	17,862	1,145	377	768	13,183	5,661	7,522	3,216	1,263	1,953	54	27	27	264	153	111
1988–89	17,659	1,101	379	722	13,002	5,415	7,587	3,147	1,178	1,969	62	31	31	347	199	148
1989–90 ¹	17,787	1,115	377	738	13,123	5,327	7,796	3,203	1,185	2,018	66	32	34	280	170	110

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 26.—Degrees conferred by historically black private 4-year colleges and universities, by level and sex: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1976–77	9,943	168	60	108	7,960	3,356	4,604	1,179	483	696	65	41	24	571	442	129
1977–78	9,908	139	35	104	8,122	3,422	4,700	1,006	426	580	73	42	31	568	415	153
1978–79	9,970	114	30	84	8,139	3,256	4,883	1,012	406	606	79	53	26	626	448	178
1979–80	9,701	137	35	102	7,917	3,220	4,697	932	388	544	68	47	21	647	450	197
1980–81	9,417	198	66	132	7,468	3,044	4,424	977	416	561	98	64	34	678	466	210
1981–82	9,310	123	38	85	7,452	3,024	4,428	981	442	539	77	53	24	677	422	255
1982–83	9,413	90	23	67	7,580	3,077	4,503	981	404	577	112	76	36	650	411	239
1983–84	9,263	157	43	114	7,440	3,061	4,379	896	380	516	96	63	33	674	399	275
1984–85	8,840	157	70	87	7,050	2,840	4,210	808	348	460	132	85	47	693	420	273
1985–86	8,803	182	57	125	6,975	2,851	4,124	835	339	496	124	64	60	687	404	283
1986–87	8,571	135	66	69	6,861	2,738	4,123	831	337	494	138	73	65	606	380	226
1987–88	8,480	182	92	90	6,731	2,554	4,177	840	353	487	150	86	64	577	329	248
1988–89	8,259	120	54	66	6,746	2,480	4,266	769	299	470	128	74	54	496	294	202
1989–90 ¹	8,430	125	57	68	6,791	2,524	4,267	833	309	524	141	73	68	540	319	221

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 27.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black 2-year colleges, by sex and control: 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year	Total	Public 2-year			Private 2-year		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1976–77	1,525	880	433	447	645	322	323
1977–78	1,470	974	468	506	496	267	229
1978–79	1,373	960	398	562	413	170	243
1979–80	1,665	1,193	633	560	472	198	274
1980–81	1,405	1,059	502	557	346	143	203
1981–82	1,457	1,045	525	520	412	189	223
1982–83	1,282	929	468	461	353	131	222
1983–84	1,081	850	411	439	231	84	147
1984–85	1,298	1,009	442	567	289	110	179
1985–86	1,265	1,001	391	610	264	85	179
1986–87	1,373	1,212	510	702	161	52	109
1987–88	1,232	1,015	414	601	217	69	148
1988–89	1,305	1,146	484	662	159	46	113
1989–90 ¹	1,249	1,029	406	623	220	76	144

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 28.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1976-77

State	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	33,251	2,753	1,283	1,470	23,551	10,201	13,350	6,150	2,421	3,729	68	42	24	731	987	164
Alabama	3,203	631	252	379	1,867	835	1,032	667	245	422	—	—	—	38	32	6
Arkansas	536	47	29	18	489	181	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	316	—	—	—	316	164	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,541	546	260	286	1,163	556	607	464	227	237	50	33	17	318	235	83
Florida	1,298	2	1	1	1,093	500	593	203	64	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	2,322	5	5	0	1,558	611	947	680	219	461	14	7	7	65	53	12
Kentucky	259	24	6	18	187	88	99	48	36	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,848	59	16	43	2,242	899	1,343	509	146	363	—	—	—	38	30	8
Maryland	1,861	—	—	—	1,287	573	714	574	248	326	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	5	5	0	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,714	412	130	282	1,695	665	1,030	607	177	430	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	503	34	9	25	394	172	222	75	41	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3,892	48	36	12	3,326	1,371	1,955	475	225	250	—	—	—	43	33	10
Ohio	459	3	1	2	456	226	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	190	12	7	5	178	94	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	606	—	—	—	550	276	274	56	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,582	149	107	42	1,168	446	722	265	86	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,630	83	24	59	1,166	512	654	243	111	132	1	1	0	137	109	28
Texas	3,006	390	276	114	1,651	820	831	885	414	471	1	1	0	79	62	17
Virginia	2,565	66	5	61	2,092	840	1,252	394	151	243	—	—	—	13	13	0
West Virginia	802	209	115	94	593	345	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	113	28	4	24	80	27	53	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey. (This table was prepared February 1991.)

Table 29.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1982-83

State	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	30,179	2,482	1,024	1,458	22,205	9,675	12,530	4,491	1,872	2,619	135	89	48	886	552	314
Alabama	2,768	348	76	272	1,853	897	956	567	302	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	505	3	3	0	502	218	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	262	—	—	—	259	117	142	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,977	233	126	107	1,658	695	963	571	229	342	93	63	30	422	252	170
Florida	1,106	—	—	—	1,045	448	597	61	34	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,802	3	3	0	1,335	563	772	376	147	229	17	11	6	71	62	9
Kentucky	228	48	12	36	137	69	68	43	26	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,517	107	38	69	2,020	893	1,127	319	83	236	—	—	—	71	47	24
Maryland	1,505	—	—	—	1,172	411	761	332	150	182	1	1	0	—	—	—
Michigan	59	59	10	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,188	398	153	245	1,487	568	919	299	118	181	4	0	4	—	—	—
Missouri	466	79	19	60	328	157	171	59	34	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3,400	12	7	5	2,918	1,284	1,634	419	166	253	—	—	—	51	30	21
Ohio	405	5	1	4	400	178	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	184	—	—	—	184	102	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	576	—	—	—	466	205	261	110	35	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,418	107	52	55	1,141	436	705	170	45	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,613	131	23	108	1,049	396	653	272	129	143	4	3	1	157	97	60
Texas	2,815	446	313	133	1,683	898	785	576	265	311	16	11	5	94	64	30
Virginia	2,218	64	13	51	1,856	802	1,054	298	102	196	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	983	389	167	222	594	302	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	184	50	8	42	118	36	82	16	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey. (This table was prepared February 1991.)

Table 30.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1989–90¹

State	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	27,466	2,489	916	1,573	19,914	7,851	12,063	4,036	1,494	2,542	207	105	102	820	409	331
Alabama	1,986	423	117	306	1,176	477	699	348	158	190	—	—	—	39	21	18
Arkansas	397	20	3	17	377	124	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	338	—	—	—	259	89	170	79	22	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,675	220	102	118	1,700	678	1,022	432	181	251	70	43	27	253	129	124
Florida	1,097	9	1	8	1,004	408	596	76	29	47	1	0	1	7	3	4
Georgia	2,159	6	4	2	1,589	671	918	385	134	251	67	28	39	112	83	29
Kentucky	217	56	13	43	127	58	69	34	23	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,701	216	71	145	2,019	761	1,258	354	154	200	—	—	—	112	73	39
Maryland	1,407	—	—	—	1,017	381	636	385	160	225	5	3	2	—	—	—
Michigan	23	23	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,748	337	89	248	1,178	409	769	229	84	145	4	1	3	—	—	—
Missouri	357	60	17	43	271	106	165	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3,258	32	17	15	2,678	1,043	1,635	487	163	324	—	—	—	61	25	36
Ohio	338	1	0	1	337	131	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	312	—	—	—	312	127	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	406	—	—	—	279	118	161	127	56	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,103	131	59	72	881	338	543	76	14	62	15	8	7	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,305	157	20	137	822	347	475	206	85	121	19	12	7	101	62	39
Texas	2,130	375	230	145	1,227	594	633	400	128	272	26	10	16	102	71	31
Virginia	2,334	40	15	25	1,885	663	1,222	376	86	290	—	—	—	33	22	11
West Virginia	986	343	146	197	643	294	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	189	40	8	32	133	34	99	16	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 31.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1989-90¹

Institution	State	Associate			Bachelor's		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	—	2,489	916	1,573	19,914	7,851	12,063
Alabama A&M University	AL	—	—	—	267	121	146
Alabama State University	AL	—	—	—	216	67	149
Bishop State Community College	AL	184	48	136	—	—	—
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver State Technical College	AL	21	0	21	—	—	—
Concordia College	AL	36	10	26	—	—	—
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	39	24	15	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	73	12	61	—	—	—
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	—	—	—	43	21	22
Oakwood College	AL	13	1	12	113	55	58
Selma University	AL	14	9	5	—	—	—
Stillman College	AL	—	—	—	126	40	86
Talladega College	AL	—	—	—	78	27	51
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	43	13	30	—	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	—	—	—	333	146	187
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	—	—	—	36	18	18
Philander Smith College	AR	—	—	—	65	21	44
Shorter College	AR	17	2	15	—	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	3	1	2	276	85	191
Delaware State College	DE	—	—	—	259	89	170
Howard University	DC	—	—	—	1,206	445	761
University of the District of Columbia	DC	220	102	118	494	233	261
Bethune-Cookman College	FL	—	—	—	179	57	122
Edward Waters College	FL	—	—	—	79	27	52
Florida A&M University	FL	9	1	8	624	279	345
Florida Memorial College	FL	—	—	—	122	45	77
Albany State College	GA	—	—	—	215	65	150
Clark Atlanta University ³	GA	—	—	—	210	46	164
Atlanta University ³	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clark College ³	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Valley State College	GA	6	4	2	188	84	104
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morehouse College	GA	—	—	—	339	339	0
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	—	—	—	88	33	55
Paine College	GA	—	—	—	54	21	33
Savannah State College	GA	—	—	—	197	83	114
Spelman College	GA	—	—	—	298	0	298
Kentucky State University	KY	56	13	43	127	58	69
Dillard University	LA	—	—	—	192	53	139
Grambling State University	LA	73	22	51	561	202	359
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	25	8	17	745	334	411
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	42	14	28	276	99	177
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	62	17	45	—	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	14	10	4	245	73	172
Bowie State University	MD	—	—	—	261	96	165
Coppin State College	MD	—	—	—	184	47	137
Morgan State University	MD	—	—	—	430	169	261
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	—	—	—	142	69	73
Lewis College of Business	MI	23	4	19	—	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	31	2	29	221	75	146
Coahoma Community College	MS	126	41	85	—	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	69	19	50	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	—	—	—	575	206	369
Mary Holmes College	MS	96	26	70	—	—	—
Mississippi Industrial College ²	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	—	—	—	189	67	122
Natchez Junior College ⁴	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute ²	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rust College	MS	2	0	2	109	34	75
Tougaloo College	MS	13	1	12	84	27	57

Table 31.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1989–90¹—Continued

Institution	State	Associate			Bachelor's		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	—	—	—	42	10	32
Lincoln University	MO	60	17	43	229	96	133
Barber-Scotia College	NC	—	—	—	40	16	24
Bennett College	NC	—	—	—	55	0	55
Elizabeth City State University	NC	—	—	—	224	71	153
Fayetteville State University	NC	10	4	6	284	100	184
Johnson College Smith University	NC	—	—	—	140	35	105
Livingstone College	NC	—	—	—	74	35	39
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	—	—	—	662	357	305
North Carolina Central University	NC	—	—	—	444	142	302
St. Augustine's College	NC	—	—	—	241	86	155
Shaw University	NC	22	13	9	237	110	127
Winston-Salem State University	NC	—	—	—	277	91	186
Central State University	OH	1	0	1	259	109	150
Wilberforce University	OH	—	—	—	78	22	56
Langston University	OK	—	—	—	312	127	185
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	—	—	—	145	67	78
Lincoln University	PA	—	—	—	134	51	83
Allen University	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benedict College	SC	—	—	—	164	56	108
Clafin College	SC	—	—	—	79	27	52
Clinton Junior College	SC	48	34	14	—	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	82	25	57	—	—	—
Friendship College ²	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	—	—	—	112	40	72
South Carolina State College	SC	—	—	—	439	181	258
Voorhees College	SC	1	0	1	87	34	53
Fisk University	TN	—	—	—	63	23	40
Knoxville College ⁵	TN	1	0	1	31	10	21
Lane College	TN	—	—	—	67	31	36
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	—	—	—	86	22	64
Meharry Medical College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morristown College ⁵	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	156	20	136	575	261	314
Bishop College ²	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	—	—	—	61	36	25
Jarvis Christian College	TX	—	—	—	54	22	32
Paul Quinn College	TX	—	—	—	58	32	26
Prairie View A&M University	TX	—	—	—	505	245	260
St. Philip's College	TX	330	207	123	—	—	—
Southwestern Christian College	TX	45	23	22	6	6	0
Texas College	TX	—	—	—	30	13	17
Texas Southern University	TX	—	—	—	477	225	252
Wiley College	TX	—	—	—	36	15	21
Hampton University	VA	—	—	—	780	245	535
Norfolk State University	VA	40	15	25	540	199	341
St. Paul's College	VA	—	—	—	100	39	61
Virginia College ²	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	—	—	—	352	139	213
Virginia Union University	VA	—	—	—	113	41	72
Bluefield State College	WV	223	89	134	226	119	107
West Virginia State College	WV	120	57	63	417	175	242
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	40	8	32	133	34	99

Table 31.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1989-90¹—Continued

Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	14	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
199	96	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
197	53	144	—	—	—	61	25	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	18	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	38	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	14	62	15	8	7	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	4	3	4	2	2	101	62	39
183	72	111	15	10	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165	55	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
235	73	162	26	10	16	102	71	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	33	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
154	34	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	19	71	—	—	—	33	22	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Data are preliminary.

² School closed.

³ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.

⁴ School no longer eligible for listing.

⁵ Knoxville College has two campuses now. In 1989, Morristown College was annexed by Knoxville College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared November 1991.)

Table 32.—Employees in historically black colleges and universities, by primary occupation, employment status, sex, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1989

Primary occupation and type and control of institution	Total					Full-time				Part-time		
	Total		Men	Women		Total		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total, all institutions	50,242	100.0	23,797	26,445	52.6	43,031	85.6	19,850	23,181	7,211	3,947	3,264
Professional staff	29,432	100.0	16,093	13,339	45.3	23,875	81.1	12,861	11,014	5,557	3,232	2,325
Executive/administrative/managerial ..	3,937	100.0	2,255	1,682	42.7	3,830	97.3	2,193	1,637	107	62	45
Faculty (instruction and research)	16,579	100.0	10,049	6,530	39.4	12,858	77.6	7,866	4,992	3,721	2,183	1,538
Instructional and research assistants ..	1,046	100.0	620	426	40.7	—	—	—	—	1,046	620	426
Non-faculty professional	7,870	100.0	3,169	4,701	59.7	7,187	91.3	2,802	4,385	683	367	316
Nonprofessional staff	20,810	100.0	7,704	13,106	63.0	19,156	92.1	6,989	12,167	1,654	715	939
Technical and paraprofessional	3,745	100.0	1,481	2,264	60.5	3,344	89.3	1,328	2,016	401	153	248
Clerical and secretarial	8,695	100.0	648	8,047	92.5	8,145	93.7	534	7,611	550	114	436
Skilled crafts	1,719	100.0	1,555	164	9.5	1,618	94.1	1,482	136	101	73	28
Service and maintenance	6,651	100.0	4,020	2,631	39.6	6,049	90.9	3,645	2,404	602	375	227
Public 4-year	27,096	100.0	13,288	13,808	51.0	23,414	86.4	11,260	12,154	3,682	2,028	1,654
Professional staff	15,865	100.0	8,991	6,874	43.3	12,852	81.0	7,242	5,610	3,013	1,749	1,264
Executive/administrative/managerial ..	1,833	100.0	1,159	674	36.8	1,810	98.7	1,142	668	23	17	6
Faculty (instruction and research)	9,656	100.0	5,782	3,874	40.1	7,679	79.5	4,665	3,014	1,977	1,117	860
Instructional and research assistants ..	717	100.0	436	281	39.2	—	—	—	—	717	436	281
Non-faculty professional	3,659	100.0	1,614	2,045	55.9	3,363	91.9	1,435	1,928	296	179	117
Nonprofessional staff	11,231	100.0	4,297	6,934	61.7	10,562	94.0	4,018	6,544	669	279	390
Technical and paraprofessional	1,631	100.0	710	921	56.5	1,462	89.6	648	814	169	62	107
Clerical and secretarial	4,835	100.0	341	4,494	92.9	4,580	94.7	279	4,301	255	62	193
Skilled crafts	994	100.0	916	78	7.8	929	93.5	876	53	65	40	25
Service and maintenance	3,771	100.0	2,330	1,441	38.2	3,591	95.2	2,215	1,376	180	115	65
Private 4-year	21,158	100.0	9,577	11,581	54.7	18,236	86.2	7,946	10,290	2,922	1,631	1,291
Professional staff	12,181	100.0	6,391	5,790	47.5	10,134	83.2	5,154	4,980	2,047	1,237	810
Executive/administrative/managerial ..	2,002	100.0	1,028	974	48.7	1,918	95.8	983	935	84	45	39
Faculty (instruction and research)	5,859	100.0	3,722	2,137	36.5	4,582	78.2	2,889	1,693	1,277	833	444
Instructional and research assistants ..	321	100.0	180	141	43.9	—	—	—	—	321	180	141
Non-faculty professional	3,999	100.0	1,461	2,538	63.5	3,634	90.9	1,282	2,352	365	179	186
Nonprofessional staff	8,977	100.0	3,186	5,791	64.5	8,102	90.3	2,792	5,310	875	394	481
Technical and paraprofessional	2,041	100.0	739	1,302	63.8	1,824	89.4	653	1,171	217	86	131
Clerical and secretarial	3,559	100.0	284	3,275	92.0	3,313	93.1	238	3,075	246	46	200
Skilled crafts	703	100.0	619	84	11.9	669	95.2	587	82	34	32	2
Service and maintenance	2,674	100.0	1,544	1,130	42.3	2,296	85.9	1,314	982	378	230	148
Public 2-year	1,720	100.0	818	902	52.4	1,189	69.1	564	625	531	254	277
Professional staff	1,176	100.0	623	553	47.0	746	63.4	407	339	430	216	214
Executive/administrative/managerial ..	84	100.0	58	26	31.0	84	100.0	58	26	0	0	0
Faculty (instruction and research)	920	100.0	481	439	47.7	520	56.5	278	242	400	203	197
Instructional and research assistants ..	8	100.0	4	4	50.0	—	—	—	—	8	4	4
Non-faculty professional	164	100.0	80	84	51.2	142	86.6	71	71	22	9	13
Nonprofessional staff	544	100.0	195	349	64.2	443	81.4	157	286	101	38	63
Technical and paraprofessional	72	100.0	32	40	55.6	57	79.2	27	30	15	5	10
Clerical and secretarial	274	100.0	19	255	93.1	230	83.9	13	217	44	6	38
Skilled crafts	20	100.0	19	1	5.0	18	90.0	18	0	2	1	1
Service and maintenance	178	100.0	125	53	29.8	138	77.5	99	39	40	26	14
Private 2-year	268	100.0	114	154	57.5	192	71.6	80	112	76	34	42
Professional staff	210	100.0	88	122	58.1	143	68.1	58	85	67	30	37
Executive/administrative/managerial ..	18	100.0	10	8	44.4	18	100.0	10	8	0	0	0
Faculty (instruction and research)	144	100.0	64	80	55.6	77	53.5	34	43	67	30	37
Instructional and research assistants ..	0	100.0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Non-faculty professional	48	100.0	14	34	70.8	48	100.0	14	34	0	0	0
Nonprofessional staff	58	100.0	26	32	55.2	49	84.5	22	27	9	4	5
Technical and paraprofessional	1	100.0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	1	0	0	0
Clerical and secretarial	27	100.0	4	23	85.2	22	81.5	4	18	5	0	5
Skilled crafts	2	100.0	1	1	50.0	2	100.0	1	1	0	0	0
Service and maintenance	28	100.0	21	7	25.0	24	85.7	17	7	4	4	0

—Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Staff Survey, 1989. (This table was prepared February 1992.)

Table 33.—Average salary of full-time instructional faculty in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs): 1976–77 to 1989–90

Year	Current dollars							Constant 1989–90 dollars ¹							Salary at HBCUs as a proportion of salary at all colleges
	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Undesignated or no academic rank	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Undesignated or no academic rank	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total															
1976–77	\$14,194	\$19,394	\$15,759	\$13,485	\$11,068	\$12,755	\$11,282	\$30,707	\$41,958	\$34,093	\$29,174	\$23,944	\$27,595	\$24,407	80.8
1977–78	15,244	20,763	16,816	14,440	11,748	13,578	12,691	30,903	42,092	34,090	29,274	23,816	27,527	25,729	81.5
1978–79	16,692	23,006	18,620	15,561	12,542	13,782	13,412	30,940	42,645	34,515	28,845	23,249	25,547	24,861	84.2
1979–80	17,647	23,916	19,706	16,506	13,307	12,056	14,668	28,853	39,117	32,230	26,996	21,765	19,719	23,991	82.7
1980–81	19,668	26,559	21,574	18,030	14,483	17,431	17,365	28,829	38,930	31,623	26,429	21,229	25,551	25,454	84.4
1981–82	21,049	28,557	22,879	19,261	15,437	18,556	17,245	28,400	38,531	30,869	25,988	20,829	25,036	23,268	82.7
1982–83	22,344	29,755	24,197	20,311	16,440	19,811	18,669	28,906	38,494	31,303	26,276	21,268	25,629	24,151	82.2
1984–85	25,210	33,433	27,138	22,835	18,430	20,080	19,761	30,265	40,137	32,579	27,414	22,126	24,107	23,724	82.8
1985–86	26,588	35,414	28,542	23,898	19,430	21,930	21,430	31,025	41,324	33,304	27,885	22,673	25,589	25,006	82.1
1987–88	28,699	37,766	30,782	25,963	20,723	23,640	25,180	31,457	41,396	33,740	28,458	22,715	25,912	27,600	79.9
1989–90	31,957	42,250	34,445	28,824	22,934	26,781	27,793	31,957	42,250	34,445	28,824	22,934	26,781	27,793	79.6
Men															
1976–77	14,879	19,706	16,037	13,725	11,223	13,306	11,239	32,189	42,631	34,696	29,693	24,281	26,787	24,314	81.0
1977–78	15,942	20,936	17,107	14,626	11,898	13,677	12,726	32,319	42,443	34,680	29,651	24,120	27,727	25,800	81.4
1978–79	17,513	23,250	18,857	15,770	12,738	14,109	13,339	32,464	43,098	34,954	29,231	23,612	26,153	24,726	84.3
1979–80	18,451	24,151	19,960	16,639	13,493	12,183	14,810	30,178	39,501	32,646	27,215	22,069	19,926	24,223	82.4
1980–81	20,599	26,837	21,817	18,230	14,723	17,898	17,147	30,194	39,338	31,980	26,721	21,581	26,236	25,133	84.1
1981–82	22,117	28,845	22,987	19,796	15,697	19,297	16,860	29,842	38,920	31,015	26,710	21,179	26,036	22,748	82.5
1982–83	23,362	30,035	24,410	20,702	16,757	20,644	18,197	30,223	38,856	31,578	26,782	21,678	26,707	23,542	81.5
1984–85	26,441	33,861	27,614	23,181	18,969	19,503	19,903	31,743	40,651	33,151	27,830	22,773	23,414	23,893	82.2
1985–86	27,905	35,887	28,901	24,446	19,784	22,779	21,229	32,562	41,875	33,724	28,525	23,086	26,580	24,771	81.4
1987–88	30,071	38,358	31,160	26,594	20,921	24,844	24,476	32,961	42,045	34,155	29,149	22,931	27,232	26,828	78.9
1989–90	33,436	42,672	34,953	29,182	23,169	28,471	28,091	33,436	42,872	34,953	29,182	23,169	28,471	28,091	78.2
Women															
1976–77	13,178	18,505	15,138	13,140	10,940	12,009	11,323	28,509	40,034	32,751	28,427	23,668	25,981	24,496	87.3
1977–78	14,211	20,241	16,166	14,179	11,629	13,460	12,660	28,810	41,035	32,773	28,744	23,574	27,287	25,665	87.9
1978–79	15,471	22,235	18,108	15,279	12,396	13,401	13,484	28,679	41,216	33,566	28,323	22,959	24,840	24,995	90.6
1979–80	16,472	23,194	19,175	16,331	13,159	11,914	14,516	26,942	37,936	31,362	26,711	21,523	19,486	23,742	89.5
1980–81	18,243	25,656	21,030	17,779	14,291	16,759	17,674	26,741	37,606	30,826	26,061	20,947	24,565	25,907	91.2
1981–82	19,402	27,607	22,629	18,616	15,220	17,574	17,697	26,177	37,249	30,532	25,118	20,536	23,711	23,878	89.0
1982–83	20,791	28,905	23,730	19,855	16,166	18,797	19,305	26,896	37,394	30,700	25,685	20,914	24,317	24,975	89.4
1984–85	23,351	32,112	26,184	22,448	17,950	20,881	19,565	28,033	38,551	31,434	26,949	21,550	25,069	23,488	90.0
1985–86	24,538	33,917	27,770	23,282	19,114	20,815	21,754	28,633	39,576	32,404	27,167	22,304	24,289	25,384	89.0
1987–88	26,584	35,967	30,004	25,221	20,545	22,257	25,949	29,139	39,424	32,887	27,644	22,520	24,395	28,443	87.2
1989–90	29,769	40,395	33,531	28,401	22,723	25,092	27,472	29,769	40,395	33,531	28,401	22,723	25,092	27,472	87.1

¹ Data adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged on an academic year time frame.

NOTE: Data for years prior to 1989–90 exclude imputations for survey nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Benefits; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1992.)

Table 34.—Employees and average faculty salary in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, employment status, and sex: 1989–90

Institution	State	Total full-time and part-time	Fall 1989						Average salary for full-time faculty, 1989–90 ¹		
			Full-time			Part-time			Total	Men	Women
			Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total²	—	50,242	43,031	19,850	23,181	7,211	3,947	3,264	\$31,957	\$33,436	\$29,769
Alabama A&M University	AL	1,068	689	340	349	379	247	132	26,295	26,795	25,477
Alabama State University	AL	665	560	261	299	105	61	44	29,552	31,750	27,506
Bishop State Community College	AL	136	115	52	63	21	13	8	28,079	28,371	27,759
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	41	37	20	17	4	1	3	33,464	33,688	33,112
Carver State Technical College	AL	60	47	23	24	13	6	7	—	—	—
Concordia College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ³	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	78	61	30	31	17	11	6	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,850	30,010	31,517
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ³	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,952	24,629	23,238
Selma University	AL	74	74	40	34	—	—	—	30,278	—	—
Stillman College	AL	170	161	74	87	9	7	2	22,752	23,405	21,871
Talladega College	AL	149	140	71	69	9	7	2	23,449	24,155	21,190
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	116	69	27	42	47	26	21	30,332	29,967	30,531
Tuskegee University	AL	998	961	484	477	37	17	20	29,509	31,618	24,966
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	42	25	10	15	17	9	8	9,099	8,666	9,675
Philander Smith College	AR	119	87	38	49	32	20	12	24,177	—	—
Shorter College	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,275	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	654	489	221	268	165	81	84	29,435	30,459	27,938
Delaware State College	DE	367	343	184	159	24	11	13	32,733	33,963	31,116
Howard University	DC	7,053	6,289	2,653	3,636	764	406	358	40,615	43,293	40,185
University of the District of Columbia	DC	1,853	1,119	581	538	734	476	258	42,195	43,293	40,185
Bethune-Cookman College	FL	403	316	146	170	87	45	42	23,080	23,241	22,882
Edward Waters College	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	1,237	1,211	625	586	26	10	16	37,889	39,951	33,239
Florida Memorial College	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albany State College	GA	452	410	188	222	42	9	33	32,617	33,998	30,775
Clark Atlanta University ⁴	GA	643	615	255	360	28	11	17	28,110	29,188	26,279
Atlanta University ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clark College ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Valley State College	GA	486	445	199	246	41	14	27	34,557	35,459	33,509
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	82	82	39	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morehouse College	GA	479	329	170	159	150	108	42	32,919	—	27,528
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	344	279	117	162	65	29	36	—	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	360	285	143	142	75	43	32	—	—	—
Paine College	GA	178	164	75	89	14	10	4	—	21,343	—
Savannah State College	GA	363	358	178	180	5	2	3	35,733	38,366	30,606
Spelman College	GA	366	324	85	239	42	30	12	30,648	30,513	30,719
Kentucky State University	KY	582	514	264	250	68	30	38	31,717	33,061	28,470
Dillard University	LA	286	254	98	156	32	15	17	26,473	28,805	24,865
Grambling State University	LA	831	826	354	472	5	0	5	28,135	30,059	25,768
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,366	31,943	—
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	404	290	138	152	114	62	52	27,433	27,710	27,022
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	142	126	51	75	16	6	10	—	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	473	424	181	243	49	27	22	—	—	—
Bowie State University	MD	432	364	170	194	68	29	39	38,787	40,180	36,854
Coppin State College	MD	358	322	135	187	36	18	18	40,210	41,454	39,013
Morgan State University	MD	872	754	397	357	118	66	52	41,188	42,585	38,477
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	382	330	179	151	52	28	24	37,247	39,575	32,224
Lewis College of Business	MI	61	27	6	21	34	14	20	—	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	592	565	271	294	27	11	16	24,084	24,817	23,177
Coahoma Community College	MS	198	151	72	79	47	23	24	22,356	23,191	21,577
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	149	114	58	56	35	16	19	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	818	817	389	428	1	1	0	29,662	31,209	27,236
Mary Holmes College	MS	79	79	40	39	—	—	—	18,585	—	—
Mississippi Industrial College ³	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	443	403	192	211	40	21	19	24,985	25,537	23,863
Natchez Junior College ⁵	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute	MS	16	11	4	7	5	5	0	11,997	—	—
Rust College	MS	187	175	89	86	12	8	4	19,867	20,034	19,563
Tougaloo College	MS	117	112	45	67	5	1	4	18,652	17,183	21,936

Table 34.—Employees and average faculty salary in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, employment status, and sex: 1989-90—Continued

Institution	State	Total full-time and part-time	Fall 1989						Average salary for full-time faculty, 1989-90 ¹		
			Full-time			Part-time			Total	Men	Women
			Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	234	128	44	84	106	48	58	29,088	29,640	28,614
Lincoln University	MO	425	371	190	181	54	28	26	28,100	29,075	26,625
Barber-Scotia College	NC	92	87	42	45	5	2	3	—	—	—
Bennett College	NC	142	129	30	99	13	4	9	24,781	26,504	23,540
Elizabeth City State University	NC	367	360	172	188	7	5	2	35,729	36,595	33,131
Fayetteville State University	NC	470	467	215	252	3	2	1	36,441	37,385	33,957
Johnson College Smith University	NC	251	234	109	125	17	15	2	25,848	26,062	25,394
Livingstone College	NC	207	179	99	80	28	19	9	19,837	20,230	19,306
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	1,395	1,085	536	549	310	189	121	37,417	38,834	34,567
North Carolina Central University	NC	1,025	904	411	493	121	56	65	38,395	39,121	37,118
St. Augustine's College	NC	240	240	124	116	—	—	—	25,616	26,452	24,452
Shaw University	NC	270	147	79	68	123	86	37	23,162	23,165	23,157
Winston-Salem State University	NC	438	431	181	250	7	3	4	36,402	37,864	34,360
Central State University	OH	515	503	288	215	12	7	5	34,515	35,953	30,900
Wilberforce University	OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,645	19,947	21,673
Langston University	OK	321	292	142	150	29	11	18	29,485	29,196	29,870
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	325	271	151	120	54	40	14	29,821	30,506	28,856
Lincoln University	PA	396	329	148	181	67	26	41	31,389	32,320	29,900
Allen University	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benedict College	SC	291	244	99	145	47	27	20	22,477	23,482	20,848
Claflin College	SC	197	168	78	90	29	22	7	—	—	—
Clinton Junior College	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,657	7,773	7,599
Denmark Technical College	SC	134	112	58	54	22	6	16	23,793	23,826	23,731
Friendship College ³	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	140	131	46	85	9	7	2	21,385	21,205	21,642
South Carolina State College	SC	786	786	380	406	—	—	—	32,024	33,339	29,984
Voorhees College	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fisk University	TN	193	184	91	93	9	7	2	—	—	—
Knoxville College ⁶	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,120	21,375	20,667
Lane College	TN	134	125	60	65	9	4	5	21,332	21,735	19,778
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	194	185	90	95	9	3	6	—	—	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	1,644	1,412	479	933	232	132	100	—	—	—
Morristown College ⁶	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	1,217	941	455	486	276	118	158	34,702	37,926	30,042
Bishop College ³	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	154	130	57	73	24	16	8	—	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	TX	187	163	86	77	24	12	12	23,074	22,693	24,738
Paul Quinn College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	907	889	422	467	18	11	7	—	—	—
St. Philip's College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwestern Christian College	TX	64	61	30	31	3	2	1	—	—	—
Texas College	TX	93	90	42	48	3	2	1	—	—	—
Texas Southern University	TX	1,028	872	414	458	156	73	83	—	—	—
Wiley College	TX	98	92	46	46	6	4	2	—	—	—
Hampton University	VA	1,113	916	404	512	197	128	69	29,378	30,855	27,976
Norfolk State University	VA	917	917	389	528	—	—	—	39,436	41,918	36,319
St. Paul's College	VA	129	110	46	64	19	7	12	23,501	24,377	22,307
Virginia College ³	VA	675	673	331	342	2	0	2	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,225	38,194	32,623
Virginia Union University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,969	25,019	22,463
Bluefield State College	WV	275	188	99	89	87	43	44	24,359	26,327	21,312
West Virginia State College	WV	452	362	173	189	90	53	37	25,232	26,190	24,345
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	4	366	176	190	178	96	82	40,888	41,203	40,375

—Not reported or not applicable.

¹ Data for cells with fewer than 3 faculty are suppressed.² Total includes estimates for institutions that did not respond to the survey.³ School closed.⁴ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.⁵ School no longer eligible for listing.⁶ Knoxville College has two campuses now. In 1989, Morristown College was annexed by Knoxville College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey, 1989," and "Salaries, Tenure and Fringe Benefits, 1989." (This table was prepared March 1992.)

Table 35.—Employees in historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by primary occupation, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1989

Type and control of institution	Total	Professional staff					Nonprofessional staff				
		Total	Executive, administrative, and managerial	Faculty	Instructional and research assistants	Nonfaculty professional	Total	Technical and paraprofessional	Clerical and secretarial	Skilled crafts	Service and maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Historically black colleges and universities											
Number											
Total	50,242	29,432	3,937	16,579	1,046	7,870	20,810	3,745	8,695	1,719	6,651
4-year	48,254	28,046	3,835	15,515	1,038	7,658	20,208	3,672	8,394	1,697	6,445
2-year	1,988	1,386	102	1,064	8	212	602	73	301	22	206
Public	28,816	17,041	1,917	10,576	725	3,823	11,775	1,703	5,109	1,014	3,949
4-year	27,096	15,865	1,833	9,656	717	3,659	11,231	1,631	4,835	994	3,771
2-year	1,720	1,176	84	920	8	164	544	72	274	20	178
Private	21,426	12,391	2,020	6,003	321	4,047	9,035	2,042	3,586	705	2,702
4-year	21,158	12,181	2,002	5,859	321	3,999	8,977	2,041	3,559	703	2,674
2-year	268	210	18	144	0	48	58	1	27	2	28
Percentage distribution											
Total	100.0	58.6	7.8	33.0	2.1	15.7	41.4	7.5	17.3	3.4	13.2
4-year	100.0	58.1	7.9	32.2	2.2	15.9	41.9	7.6	17.4	3.5	13.4
2-year	100.0	69.7	5.1	53.5	0.4	10.7	30.3	3.7	15.1	1.1	10.4
Public	100.0	59.1	6.7	36.7	2.5	13.3	40.9	5.9	17.7	3.5	13.7
4-year	100.0	58.6	6.8	35.6	2.6	13.5	41.4	6.0	17.8	3.7	13.9
2-year	100.0	68.4	4.9	53.5	0.5	9.5	31.6	4.2	15.9	1.2	10.3
Private	100.0	57.8	9.4	28.0	1.5	18.9	42.2	9.5	16.7	3.3	12.6
4-year	100.0	57.6	9.5	27.7	1.5	18.9	42.4	9.6	16.8	3.3	12.6
2-year	100.0	78.4	6.7	53.7	0.0	17.9	21.6	0.4	10.1	0.7	10.4
All colleges and universities											
Number											
Total	2,473,116	1,531,071	144,670	824,220	163,298	398,883	942,045	177,116	454,343	68,191	242,395
4-year	2,030,365	1,222,722	122,204	583,700	154,201	362,617	807,643	150,985	383,564	61,311	211,783
2-year	442,751	308,349	22,466	240,520	9,097	36,266	134,402	26,131	70,779	6,880	30,612
Public	1,720,769	1,078,737	83,632	577,298	140,898	276,909	642,032	126,036	305,974	49,703	160,319
4-year	1,307,524	791,319	64,343	350,720	131,970	244,286	516,205	101,053	239,775	43,290	132,087
2-year	413,245	287,418	19,289	226,578	8,928	32,623	125,827	24,983	66,199	6,413	28,232
Private	752,347	452,334	61,038	246,922	22,400	121,974	300,013	51,080	148,369	18,488	82,076
4-year	722,841	431,403	57,861	232,980	22,231	118,331	291,438	49,932	143,789	18,021	79,696
2-year	29,506	20,931	3,177	13,942	169	3,643	8,575	1,148	4,580	467	2,380
Percentage distribution											
Total	100.0	61.9	5.8	33.3	6.6	16.1	38.1	7.2	18.4	2.8	9.8
4-year	100.0	60.2	6.0	28.7	7.6	17.9	39.8	7.4	18.9	3.0	10.4
2-year	100.0	69.6	5.1	54.3	2.1	8.2	30.4	5.9	16.0	1.6	6.9
Public	100.0	62.7	4.9	33.5	8.2	16.1	37.3	7.3	17.8	2.9	9.3
4-year	100.0	60.5	4.9	26.8	10.1	18.7	39.5	7.7	18.3	3.3	10.1
2-year	100.0	69.6	4.7	54.8	2.2	7.9	30.4	6.0	16.0	1.6	6.8
Private	100.0	60.1	8.1	32.8	3.0	16.2	39.9	6.8	19.7	2.5	10.9
4-year	100.0	59.7	8.0	32.2	3.1	16.4	40.3	6.9	19.9	2.5	11.0
2-year	100.0	70.9	10.8	47.3	0.6	12.3	29.1	3.9	15.5	1.6	8.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Staff Survey, 1989. (This table was prepared March 1992.)

Table 36.—Current-fund revenue, current-fund expenditures, and educational and general expenditures in historically black public colleges and universities compared to all public colleges and universities: 1976–77 to 1988–89

Year	Historically black public colleges and universities						All public colleges and universities					
	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In current dollars												
1976–77	\$526,800	\$517,637	\$445,213	\$4,005	\$3,920	\$3,372	\$29,255,333	\$28,634,846	\$22,997,097	\$4,607	\$4,509	\$3,622
1977–78	592,054	576,337	494,462	4,433	4,315	3,702	31,544,538	30,725,119	25,148,911	4,932	4,803	3,932
1978–79	609,535	676,728	587,496	5,207	5,110	4,436	34,527,476	33,732,873	27,490,406	5,499	5,372	4,378
1979–80	780,401	752,577	654,485	5,802	5,595	4,866	38,824,207	37,767,970	30,627,436	6,073	5,908	4,791
1980–81	833,070	824,628	715,680	6,111	6,049	5,250	43,195,617	42,279,806	34,173,013	6,503	6,365	5,145
1981–82	880,620	871,253	756,348	6,532	6,463	5,611	47,270,822	46,219,134	37,170,551	6,971	6,816	5,481
1982–83	918,107	899,182	780,925	7,017	6,872	5,968	50,412,086	49,572,918	39,707,421	7,359	7,236	5,796
1983–84	1,003,987	983,598	856,482	7,346	7,197	6,267	54,545,275	53,086,644	42,593,562	7,926	7,714	6,190
1984–85	1,098,419	1,087,676	939,885	8,485	8,402	7,260	59,794,159	58,314,550	46,873,546	8,945	8,724	7,012
1985–86	1,181,920	1,142,327	981,992	9,016	8,714	7,491	65,004,632	63,193,853	50,872,962	9,749	9,477	7,630
1986–87	1,210,966	1,194,970	1,043,110	9,344	9,220	8,048	69,613,289	67,653,838	54,359,434	10,270	9,981	8,020
1987–88	1,296,330	1,272,652	1,111,048	9,769	9,590	8,372	74,771,255	72,641,301	58,639,468	10,778	10,471	8,452
1988–89 ¹	1,428,578	1,369,428	1,197,327	10,340	9,912	8,666	81,927,371	78,945,618	63,444,908	11,544	11,124	8,940
In constant 1988–89 dollars												
1976–77	\$1,151,936	\$1,127,618	\$969,850	\$8,725	\$8,540	\$7,345	\$63,729,702	\$62,378,036	\$50,096,786	\$10,036	\$9,823	\$7,889
1977–78	1,208,626	1,176,541	1,009,400	9,049	8,809	7,557	64,395,368	62,722,597	51,339,265	10,067	9,806	8,026
1978–79	1,307,366	1,283,084	1,113,899	9,873	9,689	8,412	65,464,488	63,957,912	52,122,123	10,426	10,186	8,301
1979–80	1,345,484	1,297,513	1,128,393	10,003	9,846	8,389	66,936,554	65,115,503	52,804,556	10,471	10,186	8,260
1980–81	1,296,861	1,283,719	1,114,117	9,513	9,417	8,173	67,243,703	65,818,037	53,197,989	10,124	9,909	8,009
1981–82	1,246,920	1,233,657	1,070,957	9,250	9,151	7,944	66,933,472	65,444,327	52,631,918	9,870	9,651	7,761
1982–83	1,222,000	1,196,811	1,039,411	9,339	9,146	7,944	67,098,486	65,981,554	52,850,577	9,795	9,632	7,715
1983–84	1,276,320	1,250,400	1,088,804	9,339	9,149	7,967	69,340,746	67,486,460	54,147,117	10,076	9,807	7,869
1984–85	1,323,073	1,310,133	1,132,115	10,220	10,120	8,745	72,023,553	70,241,327	56,460,353	10,774	10,508	8,446
1985–86	1,360,844	1,315,257	1,130,650	10,381	10,033	8,625	74,845,299	72,760,396	58,574,319	11,225	10,912	8,785
1986–87	1,338,701	1,321,017	1,153,139	10,329	10,193	8,897	76,956,219	74,790,082	60,093,361	11,354	11,034	8,866
1987–88	1,372,645	1,347,616	1,176,456	10,344	10,155	8,865	79,173,063	76,917,718	62,091,593	11,412	11,087	8,950
1988–89 ¹	1,428,578	1,369,428	1,197,327	10,340	9,912	8,666	81,927,371	78,945,618	63,444,908	11,544	11,124	8,940
Percent change, 1976–77 to 1988–89	24.0	21.4	23.5	18.5	16.1	18.0	28.6	26.6	26.6	15.0	13.2	13.3

¹ Preliminary data.

NOTE: The Higher Education Price Index was used to convert data into constant dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1992.)

Table 37.—Current-fund revenue, current-fund expenditures, and educational and general expenditures in historically black private colleges and universities compared to all private colleges and universities: 1976-77 to 1988-89

Year	Historically black private colleges and universities						All private colleges and universities					
	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In current dollars												
1976-77	\$455,440	\$455,270	\$338,715	\$7,323	\$7,320	\$5,446	\$14,181,494	\$13,964,969	\$10,154,583	\$7,226	\$7,116	\$5,174
1977-78	474,356	478,977	350,220	7,577	7,651	5,594	15,489,494	15,245,671	11,107,693	7,672	7,552	5,502
1978-79	531,766	531,530	394,322	8,719	8,715	6,466	17,310,313	16,988,111	12,342,710	8,365	8,210	5,965
1979-80	602,183	600,478	449,361	9,904	9,876	7,391	19,695,774	19,145,618	13,915,407	9,403	9,140	6,643
1980-81	655,780	659,207	474,436	10,601	10,657	7,670	22,389,172	21,773,132	15,900,792	10,286	10,003	7,305
1981-82	686,631	693,713	514,541	11,264	11,380	8,441	24,920,034	24,120,314	17,678,201	11,159	10,801	7,916
1982-83	739,355	746,324	543,626	12,532	12,651	9,215	27,183,640	26,362,831	19,221,796	12,130	11,764	8,577
1983-84	809,750	795,893	579,001	13,427	13,197	9,601	30,920,065	28,906,716	21,147,714	13,532	12,651	9,255
1984-85	847,891	840,922	606,012	14,427	14,308	10,311	32,678,536	31,636,713	23,187,778	14,415	13,955	10,228
1985-86	853,183	863,734	636,907	14,705	14,887	10,977	35,432,985	34,341,889	25,255,003	15,570	15,091	11,098
1986-87	909,233	907,857	666,482	16,040	16,016	11,757	39,196,539	38,109,719	28,596,121	17,145	16,670	12,509
1987-88	966,933	949,720	701,790	16,545	16,250	12,008	42,568,854	41,145,174	30,517,962	18,572	17,951	13,315
1988-89 ¹	1,093,324	1,054,415	780,064	17,674	17,045	12,610	46,574,267	44,921,566	33,358,469	19,653	18,956	14,076
In constant 1988-89 dollars												
1976-77	\$992,129	\$991,758	\$737,855	\$15,952	\$15,946	\$11,863	\$30,892,911	\$30,421,234	\$22,120,704	\$15,741	\$15,500	\$11,271
1977-78	968,356	977,789	714,943	15,468	15,618	11,420	31,620,424	31,122,681	22,675,367	15,662	15,416	11,232
1978-79	1,008,234	1,007,787	747,639	16,532	16,525	12,259	32,820,551	32,209,652	23,401,919	15,861	15,566	11,309
1979-80	1,038,220	1,035,280	774,740	17,076	17,027	12,742	33,957,351	33,008,831	23,991,459	16,211	15,758	11,453
1980-81	1,020,869	1,026,204	738,566	16,504	16,590	11,940	34,853,787	33,894,782	24,753,163	16,012	15,572	11,372
1981-82	972,240	982,268	728,568	15,949	16,114	11,952	35,285,708	34,153,338	25,031,580	15,800	15,293	11,209
1982-83	984,082	993,357	723,565	16,681	16,838	12,265	36,181,425	35,088,928	25,584,210	16,145	15,657	11,416
1983-84	1,029,396	1,011,780	736,056	16,777	16,777	12,205	39,307,170	36,747,697	26,884,057	17,203	16,083	11,766
1984-85	1,021,306	1,012,911	729,957	17,378	17,235	12,420	39,362,110	38,107,208	27,930,256	17,363	16,809	12,320
1985-86	982,341	994,490	733,325	16,931	17,140	12,639	40,796,975	39,540,704	29,078,208	17,928	17,376	12,778
1986-87	1,005,140	1,003,619	736,784	17,732	17,705	12,998	43,331,058	42,129,598	31,612,489	18,954	18,428	13,828
1987-88	1,023,857	1,005,630	743,105	17,519	17,207	12,715	45,074,896	43,567,404	32,314,564	19,666	19,006	14,099
1988-89 ¹	1,093,324	1,054,415	780,064	17,674	17,045	12,610	46,574,267	44,921,566	33,358,469	19,653	18,956	14,076
Percent change, 1976-77 to 1988-89	10.2	6.3	5.7	10.8	6.9	6.3	50.8	47.7	50.8	24.9	22.3	24.9

¹ Preliminary data.

NOTE: The Higher Education Price Index was used to convert data into constant dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1992.)

Table 38.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by control of institution and purpose: 1988–89

Purpose	Historically black colleges and universities			All colleges and universities ¹		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In thousands of current dollars

Total current-fund expenditures	\$2,427,762	\$1,372,712	\$1,055,050	\$123,867,184	\$78,945,618	\$44,921,566
Educational and general expenditures	1,977,391	1,197,327	780,064	96,803,377	63,444,908	33,358,469
Instruction	738,231	476,603	261,628	38,812,690	26,893,691	11,918,999
Research	111,084	67,180	43,903	11,432,170	7,796,952	3,635,218
Public service	77,801	44,094	33,707	4,227,323	3,351,950	875,373
Academic support	159,249	106,643	52,605	8,904,279	5,941,906	2,962,374
Libraries	62,560	40,286	22,275	3,009,870	1,956,497	1,053,372
Student services	146,595	94,596	51,998	5,780,837	3,678,419	2,102,418
Institutional support	349,350	196,802	152,548	11,529,119	6,876,360	4,652,759
Operation and maintenance of plant	229,806	141,149	88,657	8,739,895	5,913,267	2,826,628
Scholarships and fellowships	137,967	60,708	77,259	5,918,666	2,150,350	3,768,316
From unrestricted funds	61,863	29,076	32,787	3,282,698	944,001	2,338,697
From restricted funds ²	76,104	31,632	44,472	2,635,969	1,206,349	1,429,619
Mandatory transfers	27,309	9,551	17,758	1,458,397	842,012	616,385
Auxiliary enterprises	257,183	175,385	81,798	12,280,063	7,744,725	4,535,337
Mandatory transfers	10,186	7,690	2,495	774,752	512,413	262,339
Hospitals	192,014	—	192,014	11,824,782	7,533,912	4,290,869
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	240,278	159,507	80,771
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	1,174	—	1,174	2,958,962	222,072	2,736,890
Mandatory transfers	146	—	146	6,987	1,787	5,200

Percentage distribution

Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	81.4	87.2	73.9	78.2	80.4	74.3
Instruction	30.4	34.7	24.8	31.3	34.1	26.5
Research	4.6	4.9	4.2	9.2	9.9	8.1
Public service	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.2	1.9
Academic support	6.6	7.8	5.0	7.2	7.5	6.6
Libraries	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3
Student services	6.0	6.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
Institutional support	14.4	14.3	14.5	9.3	8.7	10.4
Operation and maintenance of plant	9.5	10.3	8.4	7.1	7.5	6.3
Scholarships and fellowships	5.7	4.4	7.3	4.8	2.7	8.4
From unrestricted funds	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.7	1.2	5.2
From restricted funds ²	3.1	2.3	4.2	2.1	1.5	3.2
Mandatory transfers	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4
Auxiliary enterprises	10.6	12.8	7.8	9.9	9.8	10.1
Mandatory transfers	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hospitals	7.9	(⁴)	18.2	9.5	9.5	9.6
Mandatory transfers	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	2.4	0.3	6.1
Mandatory transfers	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Revised from previously published data.

² Excludes Pell Grants.

³ Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance, 1988–89" survey. (This table was prepared April 1992.)

Table 39.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77, 1986–87, 1987–88, and 1988–89

[In thousands of current dollars]

Institution	State	1976–77			1986–87		
		Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	—	\$972,907	\$783,927	\$984,241	\$2,102,826	\$1,709,592	\$2,120,199
Alabama A&M University	AL	14,839	12,726	15,518	30,946	28,660	32,959
Alabama State University	AL	10,616	8,353	13,375	26,281	21,229	29,596
Bishop State Community College	AL	3,465	3,326	3,447	5,615	5,615	5,913
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	1,931	1,913	2,121
Carver State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	2,776	2,673	3,051
Concordia College	AL	500	395	444	2,257	1,967	2,260
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ³	AL	1,234	1,169	1,155	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	—	—	—	2,506	2,427	2,735
Lawson State Community College	AL	4,712	4,482	4,665	6,590	6,394	6,373
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ³	AL	312	272	269	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	6,335	5,888	6,186	(²)	(²)	(²)
Oakwood College	AL	6,249	4,072	6,300	12,227	8,612	12,566
Selma University	AL	1,436	1,314	1,607	1,307	1,190	1,096
Stillman College	AL	3,607	2,911	3,722	6,863	5,727	7,057
Talladega College	AL	4,585	3,756	4,560	5,782	4,961	5,601
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	3,298	3,298	3,348
Tuskegee University	AL	21,592	16,412	21,728	38,765	33,612	37,266
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	290	211	361	765	726	770
Philander Smith College	AR	2,348	2,090	2,827	(²)	(²)	(²)
Shorter College	AR	158	144	163	1,083	1,059	990
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	11,730	10,005	11,494	19,883	17,136	22,686
Delaware State College	DE	9,324	8,241	9,417	22,616	20,273	23,247
Howard University	DC	152,358	101,985	153,674	363,274	219,897	374,059
University of the District of Columbia	DC	5,022	5,022	4,942	83,787	82,903	86,488
Bethune-Cookman College	FL	6,429	5,260	6,933	17,961	15,506	17,892
Edward Waters College	FL	2,828	2,622	3,002	6,538	5,543	6,846
Florida A&M University	FL	23,117	20,730	23,477	58,555	53,667	60,254
Florida Memorial College	FL	3,165	2,864	3,169	(²)	(²)	(²)
Albany State College	GA	8,130	6,912	8,358	15,680	13,835	15,830
Clark Atlanta University ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlanta University ⁴	GA	7,764	7,506	6,866	15,720	15,235	14,440
Clark College ⁴	GA	8,699	7,224	8,920	15,880	13,801	15,821
Fort Valley State College	GA	9,717	8,750	9,822	19,347	17,212	19,582
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	1,773	1,616	1,536	2,746	2,746	3,068
Morehouse College	GA	7,564	6,097	7,668	(²)	(²)	(²)
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	—	—	—	15,983	15,983	15,993
Morris Brown College	GA	7,334	5,692	7,486	(²)	(²)	(²)
Paine College	GA	3,838	3,287	4,048	7,077	6,385	6,101
Savannah State College	GA	7,544	6,530	7,562	15,601	13,838	15,744
Spelman College	GA	6,904	5,568	7,052	17,114	13,679	17,484
Kentucky State University	KY	11,617	10,367	11,621	22,914	20,648	24,345
Dillard University	LA	5,326	4,550	5,401	10,926	9,390	11,164
Grambling State University	LA	10,299	8,618	10,299	36,530	28,242	35,966
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	25,941	21,500	25,745	56,832	49,173	56,492
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	5,637	5,465	5,652	13,125	12,629	13,470
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	2,021	1,960	2,051	6,349	6,231	7,352
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	10,600	9,655	10,605	15,961	14,557	16,566
Bowie State University	MD	9,564	8,514	10,059	17,009	14,724	17,677
Coppin State College	MD	7,765	7,690	8,165	13,364	12,950	14,372
Morgan State University	MD	20,366	17,856	21,646	33,544	30,379	37,409
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	7,473	6,753	7,523	17,657	15,586	20,109
Lewis College of Business	MI	521	497	542	1,481	1,449	1,544
Alcorn State University	MS	12,757	10,366	13,201	21,483	17,397	20,786
Coahoma Junior College	MS	1,887	1,720	1,852	7,103	6,724	7,760
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	2,553	2,427	2,591	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	27,546	24,081	27,106	43,998	35,546	41,530
Mary Holmes College	MS	2,711	2,408	2,868	3,230	2,648	3,421
Mississippi Industrial College ³	MS	1,739	1,588	1,712	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	9,096	6,657	9,083	15,724	12,600	14,880
Natchez Junior College ⁵	MS	71	71	72	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute	MS	564	431	566	(²)	(²)	(²)
Rust College	MS	5,380	4,667	6,118	7,226	6,053	6,263
Tougaloo College	MS	4,012	3,578	4,058	7,419	6,712	9,312

Table 39.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77, 1986–87, 1987–88, and 1988–89—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

1987–88			1988–89 ¹		
Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
9	10	11	12	13	14
\$2,222,412	\$1,812,838	\$2,263,263	\$2,423,843	\$1,977,391	\$2,521,902
38,502	34,565	37,869	42,354	38,421	41,029
29,626	24,351	30,092	30,288	26,337	32,095
6,328	6,089	6,375	6,984	6,643	7,067
1,856	1,841	1,725	2,031	2,018	1,818
2,867	2,832	2,733	3,056	3,008	2,914
(²)	(²)	(²)	1,869	1,613	2,276
—	—	—	—	—	—
3,294	3,228	3,341	3,338	3,231	3,254
6,353	6,201	6,430	7,302	7,102	7,342
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,074	4,613	5,199	(²)	(²)	(²)
12,700	9,268	13,171	14,930	11,332	16,089
646	646	789	1,422	1,261	1,596
7,578	6,291	7,452	7,996	6,603	8,194
6,875	6,509	6,935	6,428	5,963	6,480
3,567	3,461	3,743	3,501	3,496	3,901
41,102	35,744	39,359	46,595	40,303	46,615
815	776	719	926	846	1,023
3,726	3,491	3,877	(²)	(²)	(²)
(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
19,200	17,721	21,834	22,054	20,294	25,012
23,756	20,697	23,372	25,980	23,202	26,786
386,004	227,635	408,958	(²)	(²)	(²)
86,465	85,392	89,280	(²)	(²)	(²)
18,464	16,068	18,550	19,513	16,956	19,687
5,691	4,950	5,352	5,701	4,960	6,073
64,061	58,280	65,399	69,563	63,098	73,860
17,705	15,961	20,101	(²)	(²)	(²)
16,777	14,839	16,985	17,932	15,756	18,159
—	—	—	—	—	—
15,002	14,519	15,189	(²)	(²)	(²)
16,096	14,200	16,378	(²)	(²)	(²)
19,883	17,808	20,153	20,771	18,551	21,265
3,136	3,024	3,137	3,489	3,384	3,500
17,798	15,054	20,523	23,179	19,115	27,519
21,873	21,873	22,874	(²)	(²)	(²)
13,827	11,465	13,843	(²)	(²)	(²)
6,902	6,139	6,680	6,307	5,589	6,725
16,422	14,431	16,658	17,197	14,976	17,351
17,989	14,562	18,558	19,912	16,404	20,053
23,869	21,811	26,336	26,822	24,676	27,493
11,669	10,234	12,061	12,991	11,314	13,892
39,388	29,640	38,945	41,354	31,849	41,920
61,120	53,067	61,085	59,745	50,027	59,427
14,165	13,668	14,719	15,537	14,627	15,749
6,385	6,191	6,714	6,206	5,942	6,075
18,103	16,435	18,568	21,939	20,125	24,451
17,538	15,129	19,127	19,717	17,163	23,034
15,427	14,954	16,100	18,228	17,556	19,719
34,951	31,057	39,728	37,834	33,239	44,555
18,155	16,084	21,633	21,327	18,736	25,847
1,099	1,078	974	1,188	1,182	1,370
22,579	18,363	21,799	24,648	20,532	25,443
7,685	7,095	8,119	7,170	6,485	7,667
—	—	—	—	—	—
46,524	37,912	46,861	50,978	42,168	52,723
2,887	3,163	3,127	5,910	5,287	5,996
—	—	—	—	—	—
17,264	14,064	16,512	16,171	13,389	16,445
—	—	—	—	—	—
374	288	384	222	194	246
7,415	6,032	7,184	7,960	6,692	8,196
7,420	6,825	7,223	8,358	7,748	8,455

Table 39.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77, 1986–87, 1987–88, and 1988–89—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Institution	State	1976–77			1986–87		
		Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	2,229	2,169	2,230	5,382	5,288	5,445
Lincoln University	MO	9,735	8,801	10,090	18,339	16,535	18,235
Barber-Scotia College	NC	2,235	1,877	2,381	3,588	3,133	3,235
Bennett College	NC	3,146	2,599	3,065	6,015	5,255	5,835
Elizabeth City State University	NC	6,925	5,666	7,043	16,201	13,203	17,101
Fayetteville State University	NC	10,907	9,104	10,789	22,562	18,767	22,680
Johnson College Smith University	NC	5,771	4,521	6,435	10,915	8,992	10,916
Livingstone College	NC	4,516	3,706	4,850	6,087	5,657	6,600
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	22,237	18,544	22,316	53,956	45,341	54,829
North Carolina Central University	NC	16,389	13,234	17,128	37,919	30,628	38,122
St. Augustine's College	NC	8,138	6,885	8,059	15,480	13,037	14,408
Shaw University	NC	5,524	4,475	5,525	12,024	11,922	13,255
Winston-Salem State University	NC	9,869	8,009	9,798	20,249	16,579	20,450
Central State University	OH	12,026	10,058	12,245	31,475	29,861	18,644
Wilberforce University	OH	6,756	5,535	6,929	9,333	7,483	8,093
Langston University	OK	4,990	3,802	4,916	10,617	8,902	11,517
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	11,922	10,982	11,922	22,987	19,278	20,392
Lincoln University	PA	9,213	7,673	9,293	17,278	15,046	17,347
Allen University	SC	1,166	1,166	1,513	3,465	3,197	3,803
Benedict College	SC	6,605	4,976	7,570	(²)	(²)	(²)
Claflin College	SC	4,078	3,385	4,081	7,455	5,695	7,684
Clinton Junior College	SC	217	217	218	—	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	—	—	—	4,133	3,539	4,128
Friendship Junior College ³	SC	425	351	396	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	2,549	2,142	2,850	6,341	5,395	6,558
South Carolina State College	SC	14,556	11,793	14,236	32,427	25,180	33,996
Voorhees College	SC	5,237	4,408	4,748	6,234	5,583	6,083
Fisk University	TN	7,815	6,028	7,522	(²)	(²)	(²)
Knoxville College ⁶	TN	4,551	3,461	4,301	4,070	3,628	6,447
Lane College	TN	3,170	2,454	3,084	4,659	3,942	4,821
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	3,322	3,039	3,258	(²)	(²)	(²)
Meharry Medical College	TN	37,063	16,556	33,236	63,469	33,524	53,150
Morristown College ⁶	TN	936	780	844	1,494	1,195	1,209
Tennessee State University	TN	19,512	17,694	20,188	46,464	43,076	47,337
Bishop College ³	TX	10,873	8,753	10,191	(²)	(²)	(²)
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	3,712	3,168	3,725	5,237	4,454	5,257
Jarvis Christian College	TX	4,005	3,471	4,005	6,257	5,309	6,039
Paul Quinn College	TX	2,454	2,152	2,436	4,825	4,825	5,240
Prairie View A&M University	TX	22,879	19,452	23,028	51,936	43,208	43,133
St. Philip's College	TX	7,764	7,306	9,877	17,605	16,974	18,509
Southwestern Christian College	TX	1,298	999	1,188	2,522	2,071	2,443
Texas College	TX	2,665	2,119	2,592	3,259	2,960	3,824
Texas Southern University	TX	20,992	17,830	20,992	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wiley College	TX	2,169	1,856	2,189	4,885	4,298	4,420
Hampton University	VA	15,899	13,039	15,683	37,847	30,867	38,183
Norfolk State University	VA	17,122	14,600	17,642	44,625	36,268	46,051
St. Paul's College	VA	3,612	3,012	3,677	7,343	6,469	6,838
Virginia College ³	VA	316	305	392	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	18,325	14,390	18,480	33,971	27,570	35,191
Virginia Union University	VA	6,819	5,473	6,880	12,365	10,384	11,961
Bluefield State College	WV	3,065	2,775	3,169	6,763	6,064	6,642
West Virginia State College	WV	7,361	6,067	7,993	(²)	(²)	(²)
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	6,885	6,215	6,756	18,853	16,849	19,143

Table 39.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77, 1986–87, 1987–88, and 1988–89—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

1987–88			1988–89 ¹		
Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
9	10	11	12	13	14
6,220	6,220	6,357	6,887	6,887	6,922
17,320	15,657	20,611	19,708	17,551	21,252
3,380	2,899	3,472	4,453	3,935	5,095
6,112	5,326	5,747	(²)	(²)	(²)
18,007	14,836	18,457	19,009	15,980	19,417
24,143	20,045	24,209	25,809	21,241	25,398
12,229	10,274	11,285	13,650	11,228	15,959
5,380	4,546	5,437	6,430	5,573	6,596
59,216	50,141	60,424	66,114	54,934	67,280
40,592	33,605	41,720	42,706	35,075	43,701
16,996	14,129	15,793	18,720	15,507	17,744
15,345	14,184	14,580	12,922	11,836	14,116
22,643	18,505	23,055	23,868	20,319	24,514
26,125	22,102	23,851	(²)	(²)	(²)
9,275	7,470	7,864	9,651	7,746	9,583
11,683	9,732	11,998	13,516	11,178	14,070
22,315	19,069	20,909	22,102	19,771	21,720
17,133	14,749	17,729	18,843	16,435	19,574
2,307	2,102	2,806	(²)	(²)	(²)
13,178	11,349	13,109	15,120	13,155	14,843
6,163	4,971	6,315	7,169	5,898	7,201
482	482	417	489	489	780
4,187	3,579	4,400	5,170	4,526	5,311
—	—	—	—	—	—
6,493	5,560	6,493	6,816	5,820	7,745
35,430	27,679	35,501	(²)	(²)	(²)
(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
9,520	8,365	9,178	10,229	8,795	10,162
6,794	5,862	8,133	11,844	10,419	11,806
5,131	4,414	5,135	5,679	4,836	5,804
5,412	5,107	5,220	(²)	(²)	(²)
57,691	32,378	50,907	(²)	(²)	(²)
—	—	—	—	—	—
50,547	46,531	52,970	54,734	50,440	54,231
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,334	4,565	5,054	(²)	(²)	(²)
6,091	5,085	6,143	6,292	5,059	6,251
5,757	5,250	4,244	(²)	(²)	(²)
58,093	47,540	48,877	59,170	49,179	66,613
18,876	18,712	20,072	21,186	21,110	22,737
2,717	2,216	2,913	2,700	2,328	3,378
4,119	3,757	3,772	(²)	(²)	(²)
46,943	43,635	48,247	(²)	(²)	(²)
4,261	3,905	4,773	(²)	(²)	(²)
43,049	36,179	43,857	48,592	40,764	50,373
50,521	41,103	50,173	53,945	43,461	55,892
6,299	5,638	6,070	(²)	(²)	(²)
—	—	—	—	—	—
37,982	31,202	38,864	41,840	33,455	46,868
11,803	9,558	10,942	12,658	10,962	13,118
7,106	6,392	7,300	7,786	7,066	7,903
12,767	10,464	13,657	14,539	11,681	15,582
20,834	18,777	23,281	(²)	(²)	(²)

—Data not reported or not applicable

¹ Preliminary data.² Estimated data included in total.³ School closed.⁴ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.⁵ School no longer eligible for listing.⁶ Knoxville College has two campuses now. In 1989, Morristown College was annexed by Knoxville College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 40.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source:
1976–77 to 1988–89**

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In thousands of current dollars							
Total current-fund revenue	\$984,241	\$1,066,410	\$1,221,301	\$1,382,583	\$1,488,851	\$1,567,251	\$1,657,463
Tuition and fees	177,383	191,202	201,691	219,901	245,303	271,296	292,394
Federal government	298,416	314,865	334,043	399,471	411,887	393,283	383,184
Appropriations	99,785	112,623	125,247	143,210	151,690	146,855	164,760
Unrestricted grants and contracts	10,417	9,272	9,670	17,135	16,225	15,247	13,229
Restricted grants and contracts ²	188,214	192,970	199,126	239,126	243,983	231,181	205,196
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State governments	243,741	287,110	321,462	361,411	392,424	428,624	446,259
Appropriations	233,302	269,163	302,333	343,692	372,906	415,651	426,401
Unrestricted grants and contracts	2,455	2,543	1,455	879	2,311	2,125	4,879
Restricted grants and contracts	7,984	15,403	17,674	16,840	17,207	10,848	15,179
Local governments	12,729	10,630	63,074	65,963	64,183	67,711	74,442
Appropriations	9,908	8,974	54,821	55,786	61,502	63,508	69,456
Unrestricted grants and contracts	118	33	6,747	7,721	48	1,591	1,454
Restricted grants and contracts	2,703	1,623	1,506	2,457	2,633	2,611	3,532
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	55,639	56,701	58,651	62,762	68,369	78,516	91,296
Unrestricted	29,565	30,264	35,063	37,462	40,744	44,209	54,118
Restricted	26,074	26,437	23,588	25,300	27,625	34,307	37,177
Endowment income	9,568	9,938	12,845	14,317	17,304	20,839	21,179
Unrestricted	7,680	8,106	10,634	10,443	13,579	16,417	16,241
Restricted	1,888	1,832	2,211	3,874	3,725	4,422	4,938
Sales and services	172,652	179,856	205,773	233,363	253,123	266,313	312,835
Educational activities	6,588	6,644	7,192	8,618	8,103	11,579	13,505
Auxiliary enterprises	125,355	133,897	142,569	156,613	176,142	177,247	202,296
Hospitals	40,708	39,315	56,012	68,131	68,878	77,488	97,034
Other sources	14,113	16,108	23,761	25,395	36,257	40,668	35,873
Percentage distribution							
Total current-fund revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuition and fees	18.0	17.9	16.5	15.9	16.5	17.3	17.6
Federal government	30.3	29.5	27.4	28.9	27.7	25.1	23.1
Appropriations	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.9
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Restricted grants and contracts ²	19.1	18.1	16.3	17.3	16.4	14.8	12.4
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State governments	24.8	26.9	26.3	26.1	26.4	27.3	26.9
Appropriations	23.7	25.2	24.8	24.9	25.0	26.5	25.7
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Restricted grants and contracts	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9
Local governments	1.3	1.0	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5
Appropriations	1.0	0.8	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.6	0.6	(⁴)	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.5
Unrestricted	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3
Restricted	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2
Endowment income	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Unrestricted	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Restricted	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sales and services	17.5	16.9	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	18.9
Educational activities	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Auxiliary enterprises	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.3	11.8	11.3	12.2
Hospitals	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.9
Other sources	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2

Table 40.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source:
1976–77 to 1988–89—Continued

Source	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89 ¹
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
In thousands of current dollars						
Total current-fund revenue	\$1,813,737	\$1,946,310	\$2,035,103	\$2,120,199	\$2,263,263	\$2,521,902
Tuition and fees	324,953	344,644	372,817	429,498	456,227	502,689
Federal government	407,788	416,457	414,334	406,779	435,540	492,231
Appropriations	164,336	172,816	162,611	162,084	172,206	187,215
Unrestricted grants and contracts	17,579	15,106	17,861	21,131	18,595	20,712
Restricted grants and contracts ²	225,874	227,415	232,946	222,610	243,824	283,421
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0	1,119	916	953	915	883
State governments	500,993	572,719	600,586	619,092	663,192	720,709
Appropriations	475,865	544,051	573,603	591,727	632,350	680,341
Unrestricted grants and contracts	6,826	8,037	5,003	5,761	2,640	2,402
Restricted grants and contracts	18,302	20,631	21,980	21,603	28,202	37,966
Local governments	75,170	86,385	90,969	83,845	87,883	98,255
Appropriations	72,194	81,065	85,276	77,100	79,645	89,757
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,285	1,970	2,414	473	3,967	3,787
Restricted grants and contracts	1,691	3,350	3,279	6,272	4,271	4,711
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	92,114	96,339	95,844	109,125	111,161	128,413
Unrestricted	52,415	55,064	53,071	61,378	63,701	70,235
Restricted	39,700	41,275	42,773	47,747	47,461	58,178
Endowment income	20,898	21,755	22,933	25,910	24,084	27,505
Unrestricted	15,843	16,484	17,362	19,691	18,713	22,082
Restricted	5,055	5,271	5,571	6,219	5,371	5,423
Sales and services	346,994	353,564	390,029	402,643	442,977	496,400
Educational activities	16,719	15,221	22,469	19,257	17,550	17,563
Auxiliary enterprises	213,363	219,996	234,841	225,567	246,422	281,428
Hospitals	116,912	118,348	132,720	157,819	179,005	197,409
Other sources	44,827	54,446	47,590	43,308	42,199	55,700
Percentage distribution						
Total current-fund revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuition and fees	17.9	17.7	18.3	20.3	20.2	19.9
Federal government	22.5	21.4	20.4	19.2	19.2	19.5
Appropriations	9.1	8.9	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Restricted grants and contracts ²	12.5	11.7	11.4	10.5	10.8	11.2
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0.0	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
State governments	27.6	29.4	29.5	29.2	29.3	28.6
Appropriations	26.2	28.0	28.2	27.9	27.9	27.0
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5
Local governments	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9
Appropriations	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	0.2	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1
Unrestricted	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
Restricted	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3
Endowment income	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Unrestricted	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Restricted	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sales and services	19.1	18.2	19.2	19.0	19.6	19.7
Educational activities	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Auxiliary enterprises	11.8	11.3	11.5	10.6	10.9	11.2
Hospitals	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.9	7.8
Other sources	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2

¹ Preliminary data.

² Excludes Pell Grants. Federally supported student aid that is received through students is included under tuition and auxiliary enterprises.

³ Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 41.—Current-fund revenue of historically black public colleges and universities, by source:
1976–77 to 1988–89**

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In thousands of current dollars							
Total current-fund revenue	\$528,800	\$592,054	\$689,535	\$780,401	\$933,070	\$880,620	\$918,107
Tuition and fees	73,882	81,420	81,791	88,587	98,731	109,240	115,681
Federal government	108,527	118,282	123,171	153,488	149,186	137,394	135,710
Appropriations	6,960	12,614	11,241	13,309	10,820	5,935	12,843
Unrestricted grants and contracts	3,588	2,157	2,410	5,095	5,226	3,854	3,591
Restricted grants and contracts ²	97,978	103,510	109,520	135,084	133,140	127,606	119,276
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State governments	238,144	279,966	311,484	351,742	383,336	420,465	432,286
Appropriations	231,404	266,491	299,455	340,521	370,235	413,239	424,001
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,520	1,933	302	112	568	457	532
Restricted grants and contracts	5,219	11,542	11,727	11,109	12,533	6,769	7,753
Local governments	11,965	9,791	62,500	64,352	63,016	66,814	72,334
Appropriations	9,908	8,974	54,821	55,786	61,502	63,508	69,456
Unrestricted grants and contracts	92	28	6,706	7,454	21	1,550	1,254
Restricted grants and contracts	1,965	789	973	1,112	1,493	1,756	1,624
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	6,561	6,435	7,755	7,351	8,082	7,767	9,814
Unrestricted	624	898	825	832	1,216	1,160	1,646
Restricted	5,938	5,537	6,929	6,519	6,865	6,608	8,167
Endowment income	458	491	1,154	1,256	1,466	1,703	2,098
Unrestricted	332	332	950	369	1,165	1,307	1,114
Restricted	126	158	204	886	301	396	984
Sales and services	80,918	84,805	89,696	98,244	108,209	110,407	130,284
Educational activities	4,099	3,466	3,174	3,516	4,773	3,685	4,410
Auxiliary enterprises	76,818	81,196	86,522	94,728	103,437	106,722	125,873
Hospitals	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	8,346	10,864	11,984	15,381	21,045	26,829	19,902
Percentage distribution							
Total current-fund revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuition and fees	14.0	13.8	11.9	11.4	11.9	12.4	12.6
Federal government	20.5	20.0	17.9	19.7	17.9	15.6	14.8
Appropriations	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.4
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Restricted grants and contracts ²	18.5	17.5	15.9	17.3	16.0	14.5	13.0
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State governments	45.0	47.3	45.2	45.1	46.0	47.7	47.1
Appropriations	43.8	45.0	43.4	43.6	44.4	46.9	46.2
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.3	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.8
Local governments	2.3	1.7	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.9
Appropriations	1.9	1.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.6
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.0	1.0	(⁴)	0.2	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Unrestricted	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Restricted	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Endowment income	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Sales and services	15.3	14.3	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.5	14.2
Educational activities	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Auxiliary enterprises	14.5	13.7	12.5	12.1	12.4	12.1	13.7
Hospitals	—	(⁴)	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.2

**Table 41.—Current-fund revenue of historically black public colleges and universities, by source:
1976–77 to 1988–89—Continued**

Source	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89 ¹
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
In thousands of current dollars						
Total current-fund revenue	\$1,003,987	\$1,098,419	\$1,181,920	\$21,210,966	\$1,296,330	\$1,428,578
Tuition and fees	131,654	138,344	159,422	193,631	206,175	218,289
Federal government	143,487	142,821	145,295	144,824	163,203	180,546
Appropriations	6,430	8,602	6,254	12,212	21,169	19,838
Unrestricted grants and contracts	4,396	4,188	4,774	5,537	6,658	6,868
Restricted grants and contracts ²	132,662	130,032	134,267	127,073	135,216	153,635
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
State governments	483,026	554,745	583,399	600,265	642,697	695,417
Appropriations	473,282	541,430	567,463	585,650	623,046	668,964
Unrestricted grants and contracts	678	1,295	3,150	2,368	2,096	1,906
Restricted grants and contracts	9,065	12,020	12,786	12,247	17,554	24,547
Local governments	74,722	85,676	89,545	81,901	84,579	93,843
Appropriations	72,194	81,065	85,276	77,100	79,645	88,495
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,285	1,841	2,077	116	2,834	3,089
Restricted grants and contracts	1,243	2,769	2,193	4,685	2,100	2,259
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	9,148	10,812	10,738	13,574	11,597	13,610
Unrestricted	1,292	1,409	1,632	1,566	1,520	1,629
Restricted	7,856	9,402	9,106	12,008	10,078	11,981
Endowment income	1,509	1,802	1,734	2,761	2,541	2,126
Unrestricted	1,144	1,193	1,166	1,785	1,854	1,694
Restricted	365	609	568	976	686	432
Sales and services	140,316	143,699	161,974	148,657	162,262	188,042
Educational activities	6,836	6,131	8,443	6,373	5,613	4,429
Auxiliary enterprises	133,084	137,568	153,531	142,096	156,649	183,613
Hospitals	397	—	—	188	—	—
Other sources	20,126	20,522	29,813	25,353	23,276	36,704

Percentage distribution

Total current-fund revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuition and fees	13.1	12.6	13.5	16.0	15.9	15.3
Federal government	14.3	13.0	12.3	12.0	12.6	12.6
Appropriations	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.4
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Restricted grants and contracts ²	13.2	11.8	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.8
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State governments	48.1	50.5	49.4	49.6	49.6	48.7
Appropriations	47.1	49.3	48.0	48.4	48.1	46.8
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.7
Local governments	7.4	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.6
Appropriations	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.2
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.2	0.2	(⁴)	0.2	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Endowment income	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sales and services	14.0	13.1	13.7	12.3	12.5	13.2
Educational activities	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Auxiliary enterprises	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.7	12.1	12.9
Hospitals	(⁴)	—	—	(⁴)	—	—
Other sources	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.6

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.² Excludes Pell Grants. Federally supported student aid that is received through students is included under tuition and auxiliary enterprises.³ Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 42.—Current-fund revenue of historically black private colleges and universities, by source:
1976-77 to 1988-89**

Source	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In thousands of current dollars							
Total current-fund revenue	\$455,440	\$474,356	\$531,766	\$602,183	\$655,780	\$686,531	\$739,355
Tuition and fees	103,502	109,782	119,900	131,314	146,573	162,056	176,713
Federal government	189,889	196,583	210,872	245,983	262,702	255,889	247,475
Appropriations	92,824	100,009	114,007	129,901	140,860	140,920	151,917
Unrestricted grants and contracts	6,829	7,115	7,260	12,039	10,999	11,393	9,638
Restricted grants and contracts ²	90,236	89,459	89,606	104,043	110,843	103,576	85,920
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State governments	5,597	7,143	9,978	9,669	9,088	8,159	13,973
Appropriations	1,897	2,672	2,878	3,171	2,671	2,412	2,400
Unrestricted grants and contracts	934	610	1,153	768	1,743	1,668	4,147
Restricted grants and contracts	2,766	3,861	5,947	5,730	4,674	4,079	7,426
Local governments	764	839	574	1,612	1,167	897	2,108
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	25	4	41	267	26	41	200
Restricted grants and contracts	738	835	533	1,345	1,141	856	1,907
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	49,077	50,266	50,896	55,411	60,288	70,748	81,482
Unrestricted	28,941	29,365	34,238	36,630	39,528	43,049	52,472
Restricted	20,136	20,901	16,659	18,781	20,760	27,699	29,010
Endowment income	9,110	9,448	11,691	13,062	15,837	19,136	19,082
Unrestricted	7,348	7,774	9,684	10,074	12,414	15,110	15,127
Restricted	1,762	1,674	2,007	2,988	3,424	4,026	3,954
Sales and services	91,734	95,050	116,077	135,119	144,914	155,907	182,552
Educational activities	2,489	3,178	4,018	5,102	3,330	7,894	9,095
Auxiliary enterprises	48,536	52,701	56,047	61,885	72,706	70,525	76,423
Hospitals	40,708	39,171	56,012	68,131	68,878	77,488	97,034
Other sources	5,767	5,245	11,777	10,014	15,212	13,839	15,971
Percentage distribution							
Total current-fund revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuition and fees	22.7	23.1	22.5	21.8	22.4	23.6	23.9
Federal government	41.7	41.4	39.7	40.8	40.1	37.3	33.5
Appropriations	20.4	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.5	20.5	20.5
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.3
Restricted grants and contracts ²	19.8	18.9	16.9	17.3	16.9	15.1	11.6
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State governments	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.9
Appropriations	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Restricted grants and contracts	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0
Local governments	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	10.3	11.0
Unrestricted	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	7.1
Restricted	4.4	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.9
Endowment income	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6
Unrestricted	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0
Restricted	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Sales and services	20.1	20.0	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.7	24.7
Educational activities	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.2
Auxiliary enterprises	10.7	11.1	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.3	10.3
Hospitals	8.9	8.3	10.5	11.3	10.5	11.3	13.1
Other sources	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.2

**Table 42.—Current-fund revenue of historically black private colleges and universities, by source:
1976–77 to 1988–89—Continued**

Source	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89 ¹
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
In thousands of current dollars						
Total current-fund revenue	\$809,750	\$847,891	\$853,183	\$909,233	\$966,933	\$1,093,324
Tuition and fees	193,299	206,301	213,395	235,867	250,052	284,400
Federal government	264,302	273,636	269,039	261,955	272,337	311,684
Appropriations	157,906	164,215	156,357	149,872	151,037	167,377
Unrestricted grants and contracts	13,183	10,919	13,087	15,594	11,937	13,844
Restricted grants and contracts ²	93,212	97,384	98,679	95,537	108,607	129,787
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0	1,119	916	951	755	676
State governments	17,968	17,974	17,187	18,826	20,495	25,292
Appropriations	2,583	2,621	6,140	6,077	9,304	11,377
Unrestricted grants and contracts	6,148	6,742	1,853	3,393	543	497
Restricted grants and contracts	9,237	8,611	9,194	9,356	10,648	13,419
Local governments	448	709	1,424	1,944	3,304	4,412
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	1,263
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(⁴)	128	338	357	1,134	698
Restricted grants and contracts	448	581	1,086	1,587	2,170	2,452
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	82,966	85,528	85,106	95,551	99,564	114,803
Unrestricted	51,123	53,655	51,439	59,811	62,181	68,606
Restricted	31,843	31,872	33,667	35,739	37,383	46,197
Endowment income	19,389	19,954	21,199	23,149	21,543	25,379
Unrestricted	14,699	15,292	16,196	17,906	16,859	20,388
Restricted	4,689	4,662	5,003	5,243	4,684	4,991
Sales and services	206,678	209,865	228,056	253,986	280,715	308,358
Educational activities	9,883	9,090	14,026	12,884	11,937	13,134
Auxiliary enterprises	80,280	82,428	81,310	83,471	89,773	97,815
Hospitals	116,515	118,348	132,720	157,631	179,005	197,409
Other sources	24,701	33,925	17,777	17,955	18,923	18,995
Percentage distribution						
Total current-fund revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuition and fees	23.9	24.3	25.0	25.9	25.9	26.0
Federal government	32.6	32.3	31.5	28.8	28.2	28.5
Appropriations	19.5	19.4	18.3	16.5	15.6	15.3
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3
Restricted grants and contracts ²	11.5	11.5	11.6	10.5	11.2	11.9
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
State governments	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
Appropriations	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	(⁵)
Restricted grants and contracts	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Local governments	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Restricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.3	10.5
Unrestricted	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.3
Restricted	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Endowment income	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3
Unrestricted	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9
Restricted	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sales and services	25.5	24.8	26.7	27.9	29.0	28.2
Educational activities	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2
Auxiliary enterprises	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.9
Hospitals	14.4	14.0	15.6	17.3	18.5	18.1
Other sources	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

² Excludes Pell Grants. Federally supported student aid that is received through students is included under tuition and auxiliary enterprises.

³ Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

⁴ Less than 1,000.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HIGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Table 43.—Current-fund revenue for historically black colleges and universities, by institution, source of funds, and state: 1988–89¹
 [In thousands of dollars]

Institution	State	Total	Tuition and fees	Federal appropriations, grants, and contracts	State appropriations, grants, and contracts	Local appropriations, grants, and contracts	Private gifts, grants, and contracts	Endowment income	Auxiliary enterprises	Hospitals	Educational activities and other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	—	\$2,521,902	\$502,689	\$492,231	\$720,709	\$98,255	\$128,413	\$27,505	\$281,428	\$197,409	\$73,263
Alabama A&M University	AL	41,029	6,243	8,901	20,663	—	539	—	4,279	—	405
Alabama State University	AL	32,095	5,593	2,896	18,600	—	18	—	3,575	—	1,414
Bishop State Community College	AL	7,067	997	1,242	3,615	—	779	—	288	—	145
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	1,818	212	461	1,097	—	—	—	13	—	35
Carver State Technical College	AL	2,914	313	817	1,645	—	1	—	53	—	85
Concordia College	AL	2,276	908	369	165	—	416	12	371	—	36
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake Technical College	AL	3,254	427	542	2,156	—	3	—	116	—	10
Lawson State Community College	AL	7,342	701	971	5,284	53	5	—	187	—	140
Lomax-Hannon Junior College ²	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Oakwood College	AL	16,089	5,963	2,184	—	—	5,049	—	2,770	—	123
Selma University	AL	1,596	568	230	103	—	416	12	232	—	36
Stillman College	AL	8,194	2,432	1,791	—	—	1,364	652	1,572	—	384
Talladega College	AL	6,480	1,874	1,324	377	—	1,301	284	1,009	—	311
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	3,901	483	836	2,447	5	1	—	125	—	5
Tuskegee University	AL	46,615	15,866	14,074	3,965	572	3,080	2,383	4,876	—	1,798
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	1,023	394	390	14	—	135	3	85	—	1
Philander Smith College	AR	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Shorter College	AR	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	25,012	4,543	3,562	12,336	—	126	—	2,815	—	1,630
Howard University	DC	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
University of the District of Columbia	DC	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Delaware State College	DE	26,786	3,896	2,416	16,450	—	294	—	2,869	—	861
Bethune-Cookman College	FL	19,687	7,981	2,690	2,201	—	2,787	409	3,391	—	228
Edward Waters College	FL	6,073	2,072	1,073	637	—	1,072	46	1,074	—	99
Florida A&M University	FL	73,860	10,373	8,919	45,245	—	1,990	—	6,411	—	922
Florida Memorial College	FL	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Albany State College	GA	18,159	2,652	1,717	10,903	4	190	—	2,436	—	256
Clark Atlanta University ⁴	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlanta University ⁴	GA	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Clark College ⁴	GA	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Fort Valley State College	GA	21,265	2,559	4,394	11,383	—	113	15	2,667	—	134
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	3,500	669	78	—	385	1,615	513	171	—	70
Morehouse College	GA	27,519	12,587	1,967	—	—	4,720	2,374	4,916	—	955
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Morris Brown College	GA	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Paine College	GA	6,725	2,638	1,423	—	—	1,393	69	1,063	—	138
Savannah State College	GA	17,351	2,524	1,614	10,409	—	273	—	2,375	—	157
Spelman College	GA	20,053	8,545	2,192	—	190	2,510	2,090	4,127	—	401
Kentucky State University	KY	27,493	2,876	5,088	16,585	—	31	—	2,460	—	453
Dillard University	LA	13,892	6,710	1,705	—	—	1,853	1,096	2,051	—	478
Grambling State University	LA	41,920	9,850	4,121	16,121	774	140	—	9,965	—	948
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	59,427	12,753	7,855	27,584	—	1,199	—	8,815	—	1,222
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	15,749	4,396	1,581	8,488	—	118	—	902	—	263
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	6,075	691	938	4,055	—	53	—	265	—	73
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	24,451	12,225	5,179	127	21	3,833	287	2,382	—	396
Bowie State University	MD	23,034	4,060	2,176	13,743	—	42	1	2,640	—	372
Coppin State College	MD	19,719	3,212	2,652	12,694	—	—	—	583	—	577
Morgan State University	MD	44,555	7,407	3,877	27,158	—	176	—	4,826	—	1,112
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	25,847	2,688	2,976	15,811	—	325	1	3,802	—	244
Lewis College of Business	MI	1,370	1,093	257	—	—	—	—	1	—	19
Alcorn State University	MS	25,443	3,947	5,317	9,854	—	485	13	4,451	—	1,376
Coahoma Junior College	MS	7,667	1,486	1,453	3,130	629	—	13	779	—	176
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	52,723	11,553	8,457	21,843	17	833	—	8,577	—	1,442
Mary Holmes College	MS	5,996	2,433	1,361	—	42	606	—	1,523	—	32
Mississippi Industrial College ²	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	16,445	3,177	2,586	7,283	—	1	21	2,928	—	450
Natchez Junior College ⁵	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute	MS	246	43	130	—	—	37	—	31	—	5
Rust College	MS	8,196	2,910	1,535	—	—	1,948	354	1,338	—	111
Tougaloo College	MS	8,455	2,508	2,794	—	—	1,824	277	974	—	77

Table 43.—Current-fund revenue for historically black colleges and universities, by institution, source of funds, and state: 1988-89¹—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Institution	State	Total	Tuition and fees	Federal appropriations, grants, and contracts	State appropriations, grants, and contracts	Local appropriations, grants, and contracts	Private gifts, grants, and contracts	Endowment income	Auxiliary enterprises	Hospitals	Educational activities and other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	6,922	1,218	907	4,559	80	92	2	—	—	63
Lincoln University	MO	21,252	3,214	5,609	9,752	—	—	—	2,179	—	497
Barber-Scotia College	NC	5,095	1,334	1,529	268	—	1,160	5	789	—	10
Bennett College	NC	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Elizabeth City State University	NC	19,417	1,524	1,387	12,212	3	74	12	3,842	—	363
Fayetteville State University	NC	25,398	2,465	2,372	15,630	87	191	39	4,216	—	398
Johnson College Smith University	NC	15,959	4,755	4,083	1,136	20	3,012	107	2,637	—	209
Livingstone College	NC	6,596	1,933	765	349	—	2,235	63	1,144	—	107
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University	NC	67,280	8,304	11,034	33,401	—	875	—	12,394	—	1,272
North Carolina Central University	NC	43,701	4,970	3,378	25,488	—	738	60	8,728	—	339
St. Augustine's College	NC	17,744	6,796	2,091	1,269	—	1,916	610	4,809	—	250
Shaw University	NC	14,116	7,367	1,219	1,387	—	2,281	52	1,647	—	163
Winston-Salem State University	NC	24,514	1,660	2,462	15,249	6	193	29	4,273	—	642
Central State University	OH	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wilberforce University	OH	9,583	4,131	1,841	37	—	1,342	133	2,010	—	88
Langston University	OK	14,070	2,080	3,419	5,929	84	57	50	2,342	—	109
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	21,720	3,370	837	15,048	—	249	—	1,943	—	274
Lincoln University	PA	19,574	4,179	2,126	9,769	—	402	193	2,672	—	233
Allen University	SC	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Benedict College	SC	14,843	6,052	3,719	—	—	1,316	835	2,310	—	610
Claflin College	SC	7,201	2,677	1,602	—	—	1,302	122	1,354	—	143
Clinton Junior College	SC	780	91	41	—	404	237	—	8	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	5,311	420	1,213	2,920	—	—	—	720	—	38
Friendship Junior College ²	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	7,745	2,786	1,443	856	—	1,072	46	1,444	—	99
South Carolina State College	SC	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Voorhees College	SC	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Fisk University	TN	10,162	3,520	2,466	—	—	2,226	127	1,667	—	157
Knoxville College ⁶	TN	11,806	5,874	709	—	—	1,560	73	3,524	—	67
Lane College	TN	5,804	2,123	1,757	—	—	863	76	986	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Meharry Medical College	TN	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Morristown College ⁶	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	54,231	11,146	8,578	25,971	65	778	—	4,909	—	2,785
Bishop College ²	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Jarvis Christian College	TX	6,251	1,884	734	59	—	737	1,468	1,292	—	78
Paul Quinn College	TX	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Prairie View A&M University	TX	66,613	5,293	13,937	23,012	—	574	—	11,677	—	12,121
St. Philip's College	TX	22,737	2,656	1,480	9,227	8,359	131	—	225	—	658
Southwestern Christian College	TX	3,378	905	175	—	878	883	—	476	—	61
Texas College	TX	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Texas Southern University	TX	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wiley College	TX	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hampton University	VA	50,373	24,423	7,704	—	—	3,190	4,628	8,641	—	1,787
Norfolk State University	VA	55,892	13,037	3,117	27,832	85	104	—	11,285	—	433
St. Paul's College	VA	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia College ²	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	46,868	10,619	6,362	19,118	—	17	100	9,746	—	907
Virginia Union University	VA	13,118	5,917	1,295	863	—	2,671	299	1,922	—	150
Bluefield State College	WV	7,903	1,311	1,041	4,708	—	237	27	449	—	130
West Virginia State College	WV	15,582	3,571	1,289	7,720	—	50	2	2,533	—	417
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

² School closed.

³ Total includes estimate for nonreporting institution.

⁴ Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1989, and became Clark Atlanta University.

⁵ School no longer eligible for listing.

⁶ Knoxville College has two campuses now. In 1989, Morristown College was annexed by Knoxville College.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" survey. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 44.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities, by purpose:
1976-77 to 1988-89**

Purpose	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In thousands of current dollars							
Total current-fund expenditures	\$972,907	\$1,055,314	\$1,208,258	\$1,353,055	\$1,483,835	\$1,564,966	\$1,645,505
Educational and general expenditures	783,927	844,682	981,818	1,103,845	1,190,116	1,270,889	1,324,552
Instruction	302,782	328,163	379,298	411,852	446,664	481,448	510,288
Research	37,848	34,477	45,747	55,831	52,276	51,782	54,715
Public service	30,586	26,739	30,623	44,316	49,437	62,158	61,446
Academic support	66,122	73,523	85,355	92,219	94,666	108,176	106,201
Libraries	26,307	29,714	36,293	36,752	39,898	43,457	45,562
Student services	51,888	62,231	74,454	76,602	84,824	96,372	101,952
Institutional support	116,317	132,562	153,783	178,314	194,665	201,873	217,267
Operation and maintenance of plant	94,200	102,397	117,807	133,138	143,169	157,358	166,564
Scholarships and fellowships	74,881	74,746	78,864	97,208	100,563	98,295	89,557
From unrestricted funds	19,108	18,318	20,864	20,200	24,161	27,497	30,049
From restricted funds ²	55,773	56,429	57,999	77,008	76,402	70,798	59,508
Mandatory transfers	9,303	9,844	15,887	14,366	23,852	13,428	16,563
Auxiliary enterprises	121,834	133,505	142,822	154,756	189,372	189,549	197,460
Mandatory transfers	11,246	11,253	11,119	10,717	10,072	14,135	12,808
Hospitals	67,145	77,127	83,619	94,454	104,346	104,528	123,494
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,034
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	44	—	39	—	—	—	—
Percentage distribution							
Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	80.6	80.0	81.3	81.6	80.2	81.2	80.5
Instruction	31.1	31.1	31.4	30.4	30.1	30.8	31.0
Research	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.3
Public service	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.7
Academic support	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.5
Libraries	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Student services	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.2
Institutional support	12.0	12.6	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.9	13.2
Operation and maintenance of plant	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	10.1	10.1
Scholarships and fellowships	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.4
From unrestricted funds	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
From restricted funds ²	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.6
Mandatory transfers	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.0
Auxiliary enterprises	12.5	12.7	11.8	11.4	12.8	12.1	12.0
Mandatory transfers	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Hospitals	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.5
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—

**Table 44.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities, by purpose:
1976–77 to 1988–89—Continued**

Purpose	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89 ¹
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
In thousands of current dollars						
Total current-fund expenditures	\$1,779,491	\$1,927,200	\$2,005,072	\$2,101,461	\$2,222,412	\$2,423,843
Educational and general expenditures	1,435,483	1,545,897	1,618,900	1,709,592	1,812,838	1,977,391
Instruction	551,381	589,085	618,290	645,612	675,367	738,231
Research	62,362	76,454	85,282	94,719	103,661	111,084
Public service	60,842	58,613	60,475	62,586	70,476	77,801
Academic support	116,122	129,084	133,151	136,445	148,806	159,249
Libraries	49,118	54,739	54,876	46,395	55,663	62,560
Student services	110,163	119,178	122,732	135,006	140,080	146,595
Institutional support	245,926	268,058	271,587	303,275	312,112	349,350
Operation and maintenance of plant	179,312	191,822	200,994	203,229	214,353	229,806
Scholarships and fellowships	93,518	97,579	111,051	112,360	125,688	137,967
From unrestricted funds	34,206	36,257	46,764	48,522	54,666	61,863
From restricted funds ²	59,312	61,322	64,287	63,837	71,022	76,104
Mandatory transfers	15,858	16,026	15,338	16,361	22,294	27,309
Auxiliary enterprises	209,272	232,514	235,935	227,436	233,986	253,264
Mandatory transfers	12,666	13,932	16,210	15,358	9,211	10,186
Hospitals	134,736	148,789	150,237	164,433	174,441	192,014
Mandatory transfers	258	24	342	582	77	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	1,147	1,174
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	132	146
Percentage distribution						
Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	80.7	80.2	80.7	81.4	81.6	81.6
Instruction	31.0	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.4	30.5
Research	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.6
Public service	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
Academic support	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6
Libraries	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6
Student services	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.0
Institutional support	13.8	13.9	13.5	14.4	14.0	14.4
Operation and maintenance of plant	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.5
Scholarships and fellowships	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.7
From unrestricted funds	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
From restricted funds ²	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Mandatory transfers	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Auxiliary enterprises	11.8	12.1	11.8	10.8	10.5	10.4
Mandatory transfers	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Hospitals	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9
Mandatory transfers	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

² Excludes Pell Grants.

³ Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 45.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black public colleges and universities, by purpose:
1976-77 to 1988-89**

Purpose	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In thousands of current dollars							
Total current-fund expenditures	\$517,637	\$576,337	\$676,728	\$752,577	\$824,628	\$871,253	\$899,182
Educational and general expenditures	445,213	494,462	587,496	654,485	715,680	756,348	780,925
Instruction	178,111	197,277	239,906	262,407	284,402	302,720	322,254
Research	19,940	22,827	33,493	38,815	35,880	35,068	37,206
Public service	14,822	14,367	17,833	23,762	29,434	30,802	29,225
Academic support	42,026	48,185	57,081	61,024	62,244	68,561	65,882
Libraries	17,187	19,171	25,250	23,794	24,859	27,265	28,081
Student services	29,973	35,909	46,101	44,982	50,174	58,204	61,658
Institutional support	64,505	70,904	78,857	89,571	106,591	113,096	112,156
Operation and maintenance of plant	59,927	66,522	74,207	86,330	92,975	99,898	105,980
Scholarships and fellowships	32,654	32,752	31,855	41,808	39,939	42,655	40,416
From unrestricted funds	6,651	7,067	7,300	6,699	8,070	11,404	12,617
From restricted funds ²	26,004	25,685	24,555	35,109	31,869	31,250	27,799
Mandatory transfers	3,253	5,719	8,164	5,785	14,042	5,344	6,148
Auxiliary enterprises	72,424	81,722	89,232	98,093	108,947	114,905	118,256
Mandatory transfers	6,655	7,001	7,262	6,836	9,638	7,759	7,391
Hospitals	—	153	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage distribution							
Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	86.0	85.8	86.8	87.0	86.8	86.8	86.8
Instruction	34.4	34.2	35.5	34.9	34.5	34.7	35.8
Research	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.1
Public service	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.3
Academic support	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.9	7.3
Libraries	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
Student services	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.9
Institutional support	12.5	12.3	11.7	11.9	12.9	13.0	12.5
Operation and maintenance of plant	11.6	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.8
Scholarships and fellowships	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.5
From unrestricted funds	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4
From restricted funds ²	5.0	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.1
Mandatory transfers	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.7
Auxiliary enterprises	14.0	14.2	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2
Mandatory transfers	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
Hospitals	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 45.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black public colleges and universities, by purpose:
1976-77 to 1988-89—Continued

Purpose	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 ¹
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
In thousands of current dollars						
Total current-fund expenditures	\$983,598	\$1,067,676	\$1,142,327	\$1,194,970	\$1,272,692	\$1,369,428
Educational and general expenditures	856,482	939,885	981,992	1,043,110	1,111,048	1,197,327
Instruction	347,947	380,496	400,323	420,347	442,765	476,603
Research	40,659	51,246	54,837	60,736	68,148	67,180
Public service	32,725	34,977	33,246	34,042	39,820	44,094
Academic support	73,585	83,772	87,931	92,099	100,425	106,643
Libraries	29,727	35,856	35,815	28,934	35,431	40,286
Student services	66,733	71,886	76,233	83,601	86,876	94,596
Institutional support	130,481	141,753	145,755	168,427	176,159	196,802
Operation and maintenance of plant	114,508	125,448	121,573	125,712	133,281	141,149
Scholarships and fellowships	42,057	40,912	54,217	49,647	57,102	60,708
From unrestricted funds	14,743	15,696	25,931	23,168	26,134	29,076
From restricted funds ²	27,313	25,217	28,285	26,479	30,969	31,632
Mandatory transfers	7,687	9,394	7,878	8,501	6,471	9,551
Auxiliary enterprises	127,116	147,791	160,335	151,860	161,644	172,101
Mandatory transfers	6,437	7,509	10,271	7,570	6,897	7,690
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage distribution						
Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	87.1	86.4	86.0	87.3	87.3	87.4
Instruction	35.4	35.0	35.0	35.2	34.8	34.7
Research	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.9
Public service	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
Academic support	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8
Libraries	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.9
Student services	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.9
Institutional support	13.3	13.0	12.8	14.1	13.8	14.4
Operation and maintenance of plant	11.6	11.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.3
Scholarships and fellowships	4.3	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.4
From unrestricted funds	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
From restricted funds ²	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
Mandatory transfers	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
Auxiliary enterprises	12.9	13.6	14.0	12.7	12.7	12.6
Mandatory transfers	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.² Excludes Pell Grants.³ Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

**Table 46.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black private colleges and universities, by purpose:
1976–77 to 1988–89**

Purpose	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In thousands of current dollars							
Total current-fund expenditures	\$455,270	\$478,977	\$531,530	\$600,478	\$659,207	\$693,713	\$746,324
Educational and general expenditures	338,715	350,220	394,322	449,361	474,436	514,541	543,626
Instruction	124,671	130,886	139,392	149,446	162,263	178,727	188,034
Research	17,908	11,650	12,255	17,016	16,396	16,714	17,509
Public service	15,764	12,372	12,790	20,553	20,003	31,355	32,220
Academic support	24,096	25,337	28,274	31,195	32,422	39,616	40,320
Libraries	9,121	10,542	11,042	12,958	15,039	16,191	17,480
Student services	21,915	26,322	28,354	31,620	34,649	38,168	40,294
Institutional support	51,812	61,658	74,926	88,742	88,074	88,777	105,111
Operation and maintenance of plant	34,273	35,875	43,599	46,808	50,195	57,460	60,584
Scholarships and fellowships	42,227	41,994	47,009	55,400	60,624	55,640	49,140
From unrestricted funds	12,457	11,251	13,564	13,501	16,090	16,092	17,432
From restricted funds ²	29,770	30,744	33,444	41,899	44,534	39,548	31,709
Mandatory transfers	6,050	4,125	7,723	8,581	9,810	8,084	10,415
Auxiliary enterprises	49,411	51,783	53,589	56,663	80,425	74,644	79,203
Mandatory transfers	4,591	4,252	3,857	3,880	435	6,376	5,416
Hospitals	67,145	76,973	83,619	94,454	104,346	104,528	123,494
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,034
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	44	—	39	—	—	—	—
Percentage distribution							
Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	74.4	73.1	74.2	74.8	72.0	74.2	72.8
Instruction	27.4	27.3	26.2	24.9	24.6	25.8	25.2
Research	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3
Public service	3.5	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.0	4.5	4.3
Academic support	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.4
Libraries	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Student services	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4
Institutional support	11.4	12.9	14.1	14.8	13.4	12.8	14.1
Operation and maintenance of plant	7.5	7.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.1
Scholarships and fellowships	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.0	6.6
From unrestricted funds	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
From restricted funds ²	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.8	5.7	4.2
Mandatory transfers	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
Auxiliary enterprises	10.9	10.8	10.1	9.4	12.2	10.8	10.6
Mandatory transfers	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7
Hospitals	14.7	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.1	16.5
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	—	—	—	—

**Table 46.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black private colleges and universities, by purpose:
1976–77 to 1988–89—Continued**

Purpose	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89 ¹
f	9	10	11	12	13	14
In thousands of current dollars						
Total current-fund expenditures	\$795,893	\$840,922	\$863,734	\$907,857	\$949,720	\$1,054,415
Educational and general expenditures	579,001	606,012	636,907	666,482	701,790	780,064
Instruction	203,434	208,589	217,967	225,266	232,602	261,628
Research	21,703	25,208	30,446	33,984	35,513	43,903
Public service	28,117	23,636	27,230	28,544	30,656	33,707
Academic support	42,437	45,312	45,220	44,346	48,381	52,605
Libraries	19,391	18,884	19,081	17,461	20,233	22,275
Student services	43,430	47,292	46,499	51,405	53,204	51,998
Institutional support	115,444	126,305	125,831	134,848	135,954	152,548
Operation and maintenance of plant	64,803	66,374	79,421	77,517	81,072	88,657
Scholarships and fellowships	51,461	56,666	56,834	62,713	68,586	77,259
From unrestricted funds	19,462	20,561	20,832	25,355	28,533	32,787
From restricted funds ²	31,999	36,105	36,002	37,358	40,054	44,472
Mandatory transfers	8,172	6,632	7,460	7,860	15,823	17,758
Auxiliary enterprises	82,156	84,722	75,600	75,576	72,342	81,163
Mandatory transfers	6,229	6,423	5,939	7,788	2,315	2,495
Hospitals	134,736	148,789	150,237	164,433	174,441	192,014
Mandatory transfers	258	24	342	582	77	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	1,399	989	1,366	1,147	1,174
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	132	146
Percentage distribution						
Total current-fund expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	72.7	72.1	73.7	73.4	73.9	74.0
Instruction	25.6	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.5	24.8
Research	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.2
Public service	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Academic support	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0
Libraries	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1
Student services	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.9
Institutional support	14.5	15.0	14.6	14.9	14.3	14.5
Operation and maintenance of plant	8.1	7.9	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.4
Scholarships and fellowships	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.3
From unrestricted funds	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.1
From restricted funds ²	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Mandatory transfers	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7
Auxiliary enterprises	10.3	10.1	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.7
Mandatory transfers	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	16.9	17.7	17.4	18.1	18.4	18.2
Mandatory transfers	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	—
Independent operations (FFRDC) ³	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)

—Data not reported or not applicable.

¹ Preliminary data.

² Excludes Pell Grants.

³ Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

Guide to Sources

Sources and Comparability of Data

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys all postsecondary institutions, including universities and colleges, as well as institutions offering technical and vocational education beyond the high school level. This survey, which began in 1986, replaces and supplements the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS).

IPEDS consists of several integrated components that obtain information on who provides postsecondary education (institutions), who participates in it and completes it (students), what programs are offered and what programs are completed, and both the human and financial resources involved in the provision of institutionally based postsecondary education. Specifically, these components include: institutional characteristics, including institutional activity; fall enrollment, including age and residence; fall enrollment in occupationally specific programs; completions; finance; staff; salaries of full-time instructional faculty; and academic libraries.

The higher education portion of this survey is a census of accredited 2- and 4-year colleges. The tabulations on institutional characteristics developed for this report are based on lists of all institutions and are not subject to sampling errors.

Prior to the establishment of IPEDS in 1986, the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) acquired and maintained statistical data on the characteristics and operations of institutions of higher education. Implemented in 1966, HEGIS was an annual universe survey of institutions listed in the latest NCES *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities*.

The trend tables presented in this report draw on HEGIS surveys which solicited information concerning institutional characteristics, faculty salaries, finances, enrollment, and degrees. Since these surveys were distributed to all higher education institutions, the data presented were not subject to sampling error. However, they were subject to nonsampling error, the sources of which varied with the survey instrument. Each survey is, therefore, discussed separately. Information concerning the nonsampling error of the enrollment and degrees sur-

veys draws extensively on the "HEGIS Post-Survey Validation Study" conducted in 1979.

Further information on IPEDS may be obtained from:

William Freund
Postsecondary Education Statistics Division
National Center for Education Statistics
555 New Jersey Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20208-5652

Institutional Characteristics

This survey provided the basis for the universe of institutions presented in the *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities*, and it was used in all other IPEDS data collection activities. The universe comprised institutions that met certain accreditation criteria and offered at least a 1-year program of college-level studies leading toward a degree. All of these institutions were certified as eligible by the U.S. Department of Education's Division of Eligibility and Agency Evaluation. Each fall, institutions listed in the previous year's *Directory* were asked to update a computer printout of their information.

Fall Enrollment

This survey has been part of the IPEDS or HEGIS series since 1966. The enrollment survey response rate was relatively high; the 1990 response rate was 86.8 percent. Major sources of nonsampling error for this survey were classification problems, the unavailability of needed data, interpretation of definitions, the survey due date, and operational errors. Of these, the classification of students appears to have been the main source of error. Institutions had problems in correctly classifying first-time freshmen, other first-time students, and unclassified students for both full-time and part-time categories. These problems occurred most often at 2-year institutions (private and public) and private 4-year institutions. In the 1977-78 HEGIS validation studies, the classification problem led to an estimated overcount of 11,000 full-time students and an undercount of 19,000 part-time students. Although the ratio of error to the grand total was quite small (less than 1 percent), the percentage of errors was as high as 5 percent for detailed stu-

dent levels and even higher at certain aggregation levels.

Beginning with fall 1986, the survey system was redesigned with the introduction of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (see above). The new survey system comprises all postsecondary institutions, but also maintains comparability with earlier surveys by allowing HEGIS institutions to be tabulated separately. The new system also provides for preliminary and revised data releases. This allows the Center flexibility to release early data sets while still maintaining a more accurate final data base.

Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty

This survey has been conducted for most years from 1966–67 to 1985–86, and in 1987–88 and 1989–90. Although the survey form was changed a number of times during those years, only comparable data are presented in this report. The data were collected from the individual colleges and universities.

This survey differed from other HEGIS surveys in that imputations were not made for nonrespondents. Thus, there is some possibility that the salary averages presented in this report may differ from the results of a complete enumeration of all colleges and universities. Beginning with the surveys for 1987–88, the IPEDS data tabulation procedures included imputations for survey nonrespondents. The response rate for the 1989–90 survey was 80.5 percent. The response rate for public colleges was substantially higher than the response rate for private colleges. It is probable that the public colleges' salary data are more accurate than the data for private colleges. Other sources of nonsampling error included computational errors and misclassification in reporting and processing. NCES checked individual colleges' data for internal and longitudinal consistency and contacted the colleges to check inconsistent data.

Completions

This survey was part of the HEGIS series throughout its existence. However, the degree field classification taxonomy was revised in 1970–71 and 1982–83. Collection of degree data has been maintained through the IPEDS system.

The nonresponse rate did not appear to be a significant source of nonsampling error for this survey. The return rate over the years was high, with the response rate for the 1989–90 survey at 92.3 percent. Because of the return rate, nonsampling error caused by imputation is not significant in most cases.

The major sources of nonsampling error for this survey were differences between the NCES program taxonomy and taxonomies used by the colleges, classification of double majors and double degrees,

operational problems, and survey timing. In the 1979 HEGIS validation study, these sources of nonsampling were found to contribute to an error rate of 0.3 percent overreporting of bachelor's degrees and 1.3 percent overreporting of master's degrees. The differences, however, varied greatly among fields. Over 50 percent of the fields selected for the validation study had no errors identified. Categories of fields that had large differences were business and management, education, engineering, letters, and psychology. It was also shown that differences in proportion to the published figures were less than 1 percent for most of the selected fields that had some errors. Exceptions to these were: master's and Ph.D. programs in labor and industrial relations (20 percent and 8 percent); bachelor's and master's programs in art education (3 percent and 4 percent); bachelor's and Ph.D. programs in business and commerce (5 percent and 9 percent), and bachelor's and Ph.D. programs in distributive education (5 percent and 9 percent); master's programs in philosophy (8 percent); and Ph.D. programs in psychology (11 percent).

Financial Statistics

This survey was part of the HEGIS series and has been continued under the IPEDS system. Changes were made in the financial survey instruments in fiscal years (FY) 1976, 1982, and 1987. The FY 76 survey instrument contained numerous revisions to earlier survey forms and made direct comparisons of line items very difficult. Beginning in FY 82, Pell Grant data were collected in federal restricted grants and contracts revenues and restricted scholarships and fellowships expenditures. The introduction of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) in the FY 87 survey included several important changes to the survey instrument and data processing procedures. While these changes were significant, considerable effort has been made to present only comparable information on trends in this report and to note inconsistencies. Finance tables for this publication have been adjusted by subtracting the largely duplicative Pell Grant amounts from the later data to maintain comparability with pre-FY 82 data.

Possible sources of nonsampling error in the financial statistics include nonresponse, imputation, and misclassification. The response rate has been about 85 to 90 percent for most of the years reported. The response rate for the FY 1989 survey was 83.5 percent.

Two general methods of imputation were used in HEGIS. If the prior year's data were available for a nonresponding institution, these data were inflated using the Higher Education Price Index and adjusted according to changes in enrollments. If no previous year's data were available, current data were used

from peer institutions selected for location (state or region), control, level, and enrollment size of institution. Estimates for nonreporting institutions in IPEDS were made using data from peer institutions.

Beginning with FY 87, the new survey system (IPEDS, see above) comprises all postsecondary institutions, but also maintains comparability with earlier surveys by allowing 2- and 4-year HEGIS institutions to be tabulated separately. The finance data tabulated for this publication reflect totals for the HEGIS or higher education institutions only. In order to maintain comparability with the historical time series of HEGIS institutions, data were combined from two of the three different survey forms that make up the IPEDS survey system. The vast majority of the data were tabulated from Form 1, which was used to collect information from public and private nonprofit 2- and 4-year colleges. Form 2, a condensed form, was used to gather data for the 2-year proprietary institutions. Because of the differences in the data requested on the two forms, several assumptions were made about the Form 2 reports so that their figures could be included in the institutions of higher education totals.

In the section on revenue, the Form 2 institutions were not asked to separate appropriations from grants and contracts, nor state from local sources of funding. For the Form 2 institutions, all the federal revenues were assumed to be federal grants and contracts and all of the state and local revenues were assumed to be restricted state grants and contracts. All other Form 2 sources of revenue, except for tuition and fees and sales and services of educational activities, were included under "other." Similar adjustments were made to the expenditures accounts. The Form 2 institutions reported instruction and scholarship and fellowship expenditures only. All other educational and general expenditures were allocated to academic support.

To reduce reporting error, NCES used national standards for reporting finance statistics. These standards are contained in *Colleges and University Business Administration: Administrative Services* (1974 Edition), published by the National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Audits of Colleges and Universities* (as amended August 31, 1974), by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; and *HEGIS Financial Reporting Guide*

(1980), by NCES. Wherever possible, definitions and formats in the survey form are consistent with those in these three accounting texts.

Staff

The fall staff data presented in this publication were collected in cooperation with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). In 1989, survey instruments were mailed to 6,669 in-scope postsecondary education institutions, including 2,576 4-year schools, 2,739 2-year schools, and 283 public less-than-2-year schools. The universe of 5,002 less-than-2-year private institutions were represented by a sample of 1,071 institutions.

EEOC collects staff data through the Higher Education Staff Information (EEO-6) report from all higher education institutions with 15 or more full-time employees. NCES, through the IPEDS system, collects data from all other postsecondary institutions, including higher education institutions with less than 15 full-time employees. NCES and EEOC collect staff data biennially in odd numbered years in institutions of postsecondary education. The IPEDS file combines data from the two surveys to create the IPEDS "Fall Staff" data tape. The IPEDS "Fall Staff" questionnaires were mailed out in July 1989 by NCES; the respondents report the number of employees in their institution as of October 1, 1989. The EEO-6 questionnaires were mailed out by EEOC between October and November 1989; the respondents report the employment statistics in their institution that cover the payroll period closest to October 1 of the survey year.

The 3,589 institutions of higher education (in the 50 states and the District of Columbia) in operation in 1989 form a subset of the universe of postsecondary institutions in this report. These institutions are accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education; these institutions previously were surveyed under the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), which IPEDS supersedes.

The "Fall Staff" survey had an overall response rate of 77.4 percent. This response rate was calculated as the ratio of the number of completed survey forms divided by the number of in-scope institutions. The response rate for higher education institutions was 89.6 percent.

Methodology

The preparation of this report required examination of detailed data from some relatively small institutions. For purposes of this particular report, a number of adjustments were made to the data on the tape to enable accurate comparisons of trends for very small levels of aggregations. There were several types of problems including missing data and improper reporting. The following notes describe general categories of information from the survey data tape that were adjusted and how the adjustments were computed.

Enrollment

1984

Several institutions had missing race/ethnicity data. New data were estimated by averaging racial/ethnic distributions for 1982 and 1986. Since Central State was also missing 1986 data, 1984 data were estimated by applying the 1980 to 1982 growth rate to the 1984 data. The adjusted data were verified by calling the institutions. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Paine College, Georgia;
Tougaloo College, Mississippi;
Central State University, Ohio;
Allen University, South Carolina;
Fisk University, Tennessee.

1986

Several institutions had incorrect race/ethnicity data. New data were estimated by averaging racial/ethnic distributions for 1984 and 1988. The adjusted data were verified by calling the institutions. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Spelman College, Georgia;
Central State University, Ohio;
Morristown College, Tennessee;
Jarvis Christian College, Texas;
Wiley College, Texas.

1987

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each institution was called to obtain

actual enrollment data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Edward Waters College, Florida;
Florida Memorial College;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1988

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each institution was called to obtain actual enrollment data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Florida Memorial College;
Clark College, Georgia;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1989

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each school was called to obtain actual enrollment data. In addition, Clark College and Atlanta University in Georgia were reported as two separate schools with Clark College underreporting. These two schools merged July 1, 1989, and became one school, Clark Atlanta University. Appropriate comparative enrollment data were obtained from the new institution. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Florida Memorial College;
Atlanta University, Georgia;
Clark College, Georgia;
Morris Brown College, Georgia;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi;
Voorhees College, South Carolina;
Meharry Medical College, Tennessee.

1990

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each institution was called to obtain actual enrollment data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Florida Memorial College;
Morris Brown College, Georgia;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi;
Paul Quinn College, Texas.

Degrees

1982-83

Several institutions did not report degree data and no adjustments were made for this survey nonresponse. The following institutions had missing data:

Selma University, Alabama;
Arkansas Baptist College;
Shorter College, Arkansas;
Morristown College, Tennessee.

1983-84

One institution did not report degree data and no adjustments were made for this survey nonresponse. The following institution had missing data:

Morristown College, Tennessee.

1984-85

Several institutions did not report degree data and no adjustments were made for this survey nonresponse. The following institutions had missing data:

Philander Smith College, Arkansas;
Florida Memorial College;
Lewis College of Business, Michigan;
Prentiss Institute, Mississippi;
Central State University, Ohio;
Allen University, South Carolina.

1986-87

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided informa-

tion for this study. The following institution was affected:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1987-88

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. The following institution was adjusted:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1988-89

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. One institution (Texas Southern University) did not report race data and imputations were made for this institution. Two other institutions did not report data and were not adjusted. The following institutions were affected by these data changes:

C.A. Fredd State College, Alabama;
Carver School, Alabama;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi;
Texas Southern University.

1989-90

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. The following institution was adjusted:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

Definitions

Academic support This category of college expenditures includes expenditures for support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, or public service. Includes expenditures for libraries, galleries, audio-visual services, academic computing support, ancillary support, academic administration, personnel development, and course and curriculum development.

Appropriation (institutional revenues) An amount (other than a grant or contract) received from or made available to an institution through an act of a legislative body.

Associate degree A degree granted for the successful completion of a sub-baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least 2 years (or equivalent) of full-time college-level study. This includes degrees granted in a cooperative or work-study program.

Auxiliary enterprises This category includes those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

Bachelor's degree A degree granted for the successful completion of a baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least 4 years (or equivalent) of full-time college-level study. This includes degrees granted in a cooperative or work-study program.

Business Program of instruction that prepares individuals for a variety of activities in planning, organizing, directing, and controlling business office systems and procedures.

College A postsecondary school which offers general or liberal arts education, usually leading to an associate, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree. Junior colleges and community colleges are included under this terminology.

Computer science A group of instructional programs that describes computer and information sciences, including computer programming, data processing, and information systems.

Constant dollars Dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) This price index measures the average change in the cost of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by consumers.

Current dollars Dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current-fund expenditures (higher education) Money spent to meet current operating costs, including salaries, wages, utilities, student services, public services, research libraries, scholarships and fellowships, auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. Excludes loans, capital expenditures, and investments.

Current-fund revenues (higher education) Money received during the current fiscal year from revenue which can be used to pay obligations currently due, and surpluses reappropriated for the current fiscal year.

Doctor's degree An earned degree carrying the title of Doctor. The Doctor of Philosophy degree (Ph.D.) is the highest academic degree and requires mastery within a field of knowledge and demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. Other doctorates are awarded for fulfilling specialized requirements in professional fields, such as education (Ed.D.), musical arts (D.M.A.), business administration (D.B.A.), and engineering (D.Eng. or D.E.S.). Many doctor's degrees in academic and professional fields require an earned master's degree as a prerequisite. First-professional degrees, such as M.D. and D.D.S., are not included under this heading.

Educational and general expenditures The sum of current funds expenditures on instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, and awards from restricted and unrestricted funds.

Endowment A trust fund set aside to provide a perpetual source of revenue from the proceeds of the

endowment investments. Endowment funds are often created by donations from benefactors of an institution, who may designate the use of the endowment revenue. Normally, institutions or their representatives manage the investments, but they are not permitted to spend the endowment fund itself, only the proceeds from the investments. Typical uses of endowments would be an endowed chair for a particular department or for a scholarship fund. Endowment totals tabulated in this book also include funds functioning as endowments, such as funds left over from the previous year and placed with the endowment investments by the institution. These funds may be withdrawn by the institution and spent as current funds at any time. Endowments are evaluated by two different measures, book value and market value. Book value is the purchase price of the endowment investment. Market value is the current worth of the endowment investment. Thus, the book value of a stock held in an endowment fund would be the purchase price of the stock. The market value of the stock would be its selling price as of a given day.

Enrollment The total number of students registered in a given school unit at a given time, generally in the fall of a year.

Expenditures Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, which are presumed to benefit the current fiscal year. For institutions of higher education, these include current outlays plus capital outlays.

Federal sources Includes federal appropriations, grants, and contracts, and federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs). Federally subsidized student loans and Pell Grants are not included.

First-professional degree A degree that signifies both completion of the academic requirements for beginning practice in a given profession and a level of professional skill beyond that normally required for a bachelor's degree. This degree usually is based on a program requiring at least 2 academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least 6 academic years of work to complete the degree program, including both prior-required college work and the professional program itself. By NCES definition, first-professional degrees are awarded in the fields of dentistry (D.D.S or D.M.D.), medicine (M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D.Pharm.), podiatric medicine (D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), law (J.D.), and theological professions (M.Div. or M.H.L.).

First-professional enrollment The number of students enrolled in a professional school or program

which requires at least 2 years of academic college work for entrance and a total of at least 6 years for a degree. By NCES definition, first-professional enrollment includes only students in certain programs. See *First-professional degree* for a list of programs.

Foreign languages A group of instructional programs that describes the structure and use of language that is common or indigenous to people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural traditions. Programs cover such features as sound, literature, syntax, phonology, semantics, sentences, prose, and verse, as well as the development of skills and attitudes used in communicating and evaluating thoughts and feelings through oral and written language.

Full-time enrollment The number of students enrolled in higher education courses with total credit load equal to at least 75 percent of the normal full-time course load.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment For institutions of higher education, enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of part-time students as reported by institutions. In the absence of an equivalent reported by an institution, the FTE enrollment is estimated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

Full-time instructional faculty Those members of the instruction/research staff who are employed full time as defined by the institution, including faculty with released time for research and faculty on sabbatical leave. Full-time counts exclude faculty who are employed to teach less than two semesters, three quarters, two trimesters, or two 4-month sessions; replacements for faculty on sabbatical leave or those on leave without pay; faculty for preclinical and clinical medicine; faculty who are donating their services; faculty who are members of military organizations and paid on a different pay scale from civilian employees; academic officers, whose primary duties are administrative; and graduate students who assist in the instruction of courses.

Government appropriation An amount (other than a grant or contract) received from or made available to an institution through an act of a legislative body.

Government grant or contract Revenues from a government agency for a specific research project or other program.

Graduate enrollment The number of students who hold the bachelor's or first-professional degree, or the equivalent, and who are working towards a master's or doctor's degree. First-professional students

are counted separately. These enrollment data measure those students who are registered at a particular time during the fall. At some institutions, graduate enrollment also includes students who are in postbaccalaureate classes but not in degree programs. In specified tables, graduate enrollment includes all students in regular graduate programs and all students in postbaccalaureate classes but not in degree programs (unclassified postbaccalaureate students).

Graduation Formal recognition given an individual for the successful completion of a prescribed program of studies.

Higher education Study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating in an associate, baccalaureate, or higher degree.

Higher education institutions (traditional classification)

4-year institution An institution legally authorized to offer and offering at least a 4-year program of college-level studies wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree. In some tables, a further division between universities and other 4-year institutions is made. A "university" is a postsecondary institution which typically comprises one or more graduate professional schools (also see *University*). For purposes of trend comparisons in this volume, the selection of universities has been held constant for all tabulations after 1982. "Other 4-year institutions" would include the rest of the nonuniversity 4-year institutions.

2-year institution An institution legally authorized to offer and offering at least a 2-year program of college-level studies which terminates in an associate degree or is principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree.

Higher Education Price Index A price index which measures average changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current-fund education and general expenditures (excluding expenditures for sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises).

Historically black colleges and universities Accredited institutions of higher education established prior to 1964 with the principal mission of educating black Americans. Federal regulations (20 USC 1061 (2)) allow for certain exceptions of the founding date.

Independent operations A group of self-supporting activities under control of a college or university. For purposes of financial surveys conducted by the Na-

tional Center for Education Statistics, this category is composed principally of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC).

Institutional support The category of higher education expenditures that includes day-to-day operational support for colleges, excluding expenditures for physical plant operations. Examples of institutional support include general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and community relations.

Instruction That category including expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of higher education institutions and expenditures for departmental research and public service which are not separately budgeted. Includes expenditures for both credit and noncredit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Land-grant colleges The First Morrill Act of 1862 facilitated the establishment of colleges through grants of land or funds in lieu of land. The Second Morrill Act in 1890 provided for money grants and for the establishment of black land-grant colleges and universities in those states with dual systems of higher education.

Mandatory transfer A transfer of current funds that must be made in order to fulfill a binding legal obligation of the institution. Included under mandatory transfers are debt service provisions relating to academic and administrative buildings, including (1) amounts set aside for debt retirement and interest and (2) required provisions for renewal and replacement of buildings to the extent these are not financed from other funds.

Master's degree A degree awarded for successful completion of a program generally requiring 1 or 2 years of full-time college-level study beyond the bachelor's degree. One type of master's degree, including the Master of Arts degree, or M.A., and the Master of Science degree, or M.S., is awarded in the liberal arts and sciences for advanced scholarship in a subject field or discipline and demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. A second type of master's degree is awarded for the completion of a professionally oriented program, for example, an M.Ed. in education, an M.B.A. in business administration, an M.F.A. in fine arts, an M.M. in music, an M.S.W. in social work, and an M.P.A. in public administration. A third type of master's degree is awarded in professional fields for study beyond the first-professional degree, for example, the Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Master of Science in various medical specializations.

Mathematics A group of instructional programs that describes the science of logical symbolic language and its application.

Nonresident alien A person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is in this country on a temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

Normal school A normal school was an institution which was engaged primarily in the preparation of teachers for positions in elementary and secondary schools. Prior to 1900, normal schools were often secondary schools with teacher training programs. During the early 20th century, normal schools gradually developed into higher education institutions.

Part-time enrollment The number of students enrolled in higher education courses with a total credit load less than 75 percent of the normal full-time credit load.

Postsecondary education The provision of formal instructional programs with a curriculum designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or equivalent. This includes programs of an academic, vocational, and continuing professional education purpose, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs.

Private institution An institution which is controlled by an individual or agency other than a state, a subdivision of a state, or the federal government, which is usually supported primarily by other than public funds, and the operation of whose program rests with other than publicly elected or appointed officials.

Public institution A school or institution controlled and operated by publicly elected or appointed officials and deriving its primary support from public funds.

Racial/ethnic group Classification indicating general racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification. These categories are in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below:

White A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this volume.

Black A person having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced

by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this volume.

Hispanic A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Asian or Pacific Islander A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Revenue All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Noncash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Salary The total amount regularly paid or stipulated to be paid to an individual, before deductions, for personal services rendered while on the payroll of a business or organization.

Sales and services Revenues derived from the sales of goods or services that are incidental to the conduct of instruction, research, or public service. Examples include film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products.

Scholarships and fellowships This category of college expenditures applies only to money given in the form of outright grants and trainee stipends to individuals enrolled in formal coursework, either for credit or not. Aid to students in the form of tuition or fee remissions is included. College Work-Study funds are excluded and are reported under the program in which the student is working. In the tabulations in this volume, Pell Grants are not included in this expenditure category.

Science The body of related courses concerned with knowledge of the physical and biological world and with the processes of discovering and validating this knowledge.

Tuition and fees A payment or charge for instruction or compensation for services, privileges, or the use of equipment, books, or other goods.

Undergraduate students Students registered at an institution of higher education who are working in a

program leading to a baccalaureate degree or other formal award below the baccalaureate, such as an associate degree.

University An institution of higher education consisting of a liberal arts college, a diverse graduate program, and usually two or more professional schools or faculties and empowered to confer degrees in various fields of study. For purposes of

maintaining trend data in this publication, the selection of university institutions has not been revised since 1982.

Visual and performing arts A group of instructional programs that generally describes the historic development, aesthetic qualities, and creative processes of two or more of the visual and performing arts.

ISBN 0-16-037971-7



90000



9 780160 379710

United States
Department of Education
Washington, D.C. 20208-5650

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Education
Permit No. G-17

FOURTH CLASS BOOK RATE

